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REV. I. H. BRAYTON, *Editor.*
REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE, *Associate Editor.*

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ORIGINAL.

Letter from Berlin, Prussia.

Many of our readers will remember the Rev. E. R. W. Krause, missionary for many years at the Tahitian Islands, and who passed a little time in this city on his return to Germany. He writes us from Berlin, Prussia, communicating the fact of his safe arrival. He says:

I arrived in London on Nov. 12th, and in Berlin Dec. 12th, since which time I have been hard at work preaching and attending meetings. I forwarded a Tahitian Bible to his Majesty, the King of Prussia, and received a very courteous answer from him, thanking me for the gift.

The King of Prussia is really an excellent man, truly pious, and in consequence maliciously slandered by a Godless, Christless generation. There is not a particle of truth in the story of his propensity to drink: there are very few of his subjects who drink so little as he. But he believes in Christ, puts all his trust in him, and is not ashamed to say so in public, and that is hateful to the infidel party. He is in reality hated for Christ's sake.

Mr. Krause sends us the following missionary incident with the promise of further communications.

An Incident in Missionary Life.

It having been resolved in our committee meeting that we should take the Austral group under our care, and proceed to Rurutu, as the principal island, to reside there, I communicated to one of my deacons, Etaeta, who had taken me over to Raiatea, the decision of the committee on our returning to Tahoa. His sprightly countenance changed at once into sadness. "And so you will leave?" he enquired. Yes, Etaeta, I must, for there is no missionary *either in Rimatara or Rurutu, neither in* Tubuai nor Raivavai, nor Rapa, and the *distance from Tahiti is very far; we cannot* go so often as is necessary to visit them.—"But why must you go?" he enquired again, "is there none else who could take that station, must Tahoa be left alone? You are the first who has resided any length of time with us, we have learned to love you, and now we must be left alone again?" I tried to convince him of the necessity of the step, but no argument appeared to have any effect. At last he looked down into the sea where a very large block of coral was just visible. "Look down here" he said, "do you see this coral." And what about it I enquired. "Just so are your words in our hearts, nothing can root them out. We arrived in Tahoa, and the news of our intended removal spread rapidly through the island. The very next day a meeting was called to consider whether means could be adopted to prevent our leaving. I was invited to attend, and all manner of proposals were made to prevent our leaving; they even offered to try whether they could not raise my salary among themselves, that the society should not remove us. I told them that I had the promise of Mr. P. to take Tahoa, but could not succeed in quieting their minds. At last one of the deacons said, "You say that you must go and that we can do nothing to keep you here, and you may be right; but I think I know a way to keep you: we shall pray continually to God, and even if you go, we may bring you back.

The appointed day at last arrived. The vessel we had hired to carry us to Rurutu anchored opposite our house, and our goods were embarked by a weeping people, who furnished us for our voyage, with such provisions as they possessed, and we left amidst their lamentations. Their last words were, "You think you are going to leave us, but we shall pray you back." Deeply feeling for a much attached people, but unable to alter the resolution of the committee, we at length weighed anchor and left, as we thought, the island for ever. A favorable breeze soon carried us over to Huara in Raiatea, where we remained for the night, as Capt. Hunter had still many things to get ready. Next afternoon, Capt. Hunter having completed all arrangements, we left the harbor with a very favorable breeze, but had scarcely cleared the reef, when it fell foul, coming direct south. The Capt. resolved to go east to Tahiti, and then to steer direct south, hoping that by that time a change of wind would enable him to do so. We reached Tahiti, but no change of wind occurring, it was resolved, as the south wind became very strong, to run under the lea of Tahiti, and spend a day and night there, which we did. Next morning having come near the south end of Tahiti, the wind came from the east, and the Capt. felt sure we should be able to go our course. We turned about and stood for the passage between Tahiti and Eimeo, hoping to gain our purpose; but having cleared the promontory of Bunauia, we found the wind coming as strong as ever from the south, and our east wind proved to have been merely an eddy wind around the south corner of Tahiti. We therefore had to turn back, yet Capt. Hunter, having embarked a good deal of merchandise in order to improve the voyage with us, by making some trading speculation of his own, was unwilling to believe that we should not gain our desire. When we therefore, in coming back till opposite Papeete again, fell in with the same eddy wind from the east, he tried again, and stood forth, but coming to Bunauia we were met again by our old South, stronger than ever. A third trial proved no better, and we at last, though very unwillingly, resolved to come to an anchor and wait for a change of wind in the harbor of Papeete. This we soon effected, having a favorable breeze for that purpose. Here we stayed 6 days, and on the 7th, the wind having changed to a good steady East, we weighed anchor and stood out of the harbor.—The wind proved, after having cleared Bunanie, a fine trade wind, and with all sail set, we stood toward Rurutu, and soon Tahiti disappeared from our view. In the night the wind fell light but freshened again in the morning, and we had a fine day's work out of our little vessel. Next night the wind was again very light, but having freshened again in the morning, we made sure to be in Rurutu in 2 days. But about 11 o'clock, our fine breeze fell very light, and turned at last into a complete calm, while the appearance of the sky toward south assumed a very dull and at last a threatening aspect. Toward 1 o'clock it began to blow with violence, and our little vessel tossed to and fro, groaning with uneasiness, the wind howling mournfully through the rigging. We spent a very uncomfortable night, expecting every moment to be swallowed up by the waves, making after all, nothing but leeway. Poor Mrs. K. feeling very ill ever since the commencement of the storm, said in the morning, "I cannot live much longer, I am ready to die." About 8 o'clock, Capt. Hunter came down saying, "What shall we do Mr. K., Rurutu we cannot reach. We may hold on a little longer but our danger becomes greater and greater." I replied that he must use his own judgment and do accordingly; an hour after, he came *again*, informing us that it was getting worse and worse, and if we did not return soon, there was a great probability that we never would return. He was willing to remit a part of our passage money if I consented to return. Perceiving that he had been at very considerable expense for a trading voyage to the Austral group, having even in Tahiti made very considerable purchases for that purpose, I concluded that our danger must be great and consented.

The vessel was now put back, and having wind and current in our favor, we flew as it were over the waves, retracing in 9 hours all we had gained in eleven days, and found ourselves, in the evening of the same day snugly at anchor in the harbour of Raiatea. Here I learned that my esteemed colleague had altered his mind, and concluded not to take my station in Tahoa, which, of course, also cancelled my promise which had been based upon his. Next morning very early we stood for Tahoa, and arrived there before sunrise, it being but 4 miles.—While casting anchor, a man came in his canoe to see who we were, and perceiving *me on deck called out, "o oe is tena? is that* you?" and hardly hearing my answer, "aia is ua paahoihia maua e te Fatu, yes, the Lord has returned us two," he paddled with all his might toward shore, calling out at the top of his voice, "Ua paahoihiamai to tatua orometua, our teacher has been returned to us." Soon we heard the call "Ua paahoihiamai to tatua orometua" resound from one end of the village to the other; and all houses poured out their inhabitants, to gain ocular evidence of the good news. We lowered a boat, as soon as we could, to go on shore, but our people could not wait till we reached land. Numbers cast themselves into the water to meet us a little earlier, and to bring us in triumph to our deserted dwelling. "I knew you would return," said Etaeta, "for we have prayed day and night ever since you left us, that our Lord should bring you back, and we knew he would hear us." We all knew now from whence the foul wind and the storm had come, Ps. 107: 35, and praised God for this renewed instance of His love to his people.

SELECTIONS.

The Greatest Baptist Minister.

"And there was a strife also among them, which of them should be accounted the greatest."—Luke 22: 24.

JAMES. Who is the greatest minister now living?

JOHN. Do you mean at the North or the South, in this country or abroad.

JAMES. I take into view the whole denomination, who is in fact the greatest preacher?

JOHN. Well, we have several able ministers in England, though it must be confessed that our great lights there have sunk beneath the horizon. There is a preacher now in London attracting great crowds by his eloquence. Perhaps we should give him the precedence.

JAMES. I do not know anything of him, except from the papers. Is he remarkably successful in winning souls to Christ?

JOHN. I do not know. Let us come home, then, and look over our own men.—We have the Rev. Dr. A. B. He is very learned, and an excellent writer. We have Rev. C. D., a doctor in divinity, and Rev. E. F., for ought I know, a doctor of divinity and laws together; and the same may be said of Rev. G. H. They are all greatly esteemed among other denominations.—They have great churches, very wealthy members, and a train of splendid carriages may be seen at the door of their churches every Sunday morning. You may take your choice out of these. I think you must allow that some one of them is our greatest living minister.

JAMES. I rather think not. I do not discover, in what you have said, any of the elements of the greatness of a minister of Christ.

JOHN. Why, brother, you seem hard to please. What are you driving at? What is it that, in your view, makes a great minister?

JAMES. I am thinking that he is the greatest servant, whom, not his fellow-servants, but the Master, esteems such. If we may judge from external appearances, we should consider that the Master esteemed him great with whom he held the closest communion, whom he enriched with the graces of self-denial and humility, and on whom he poured out most abundantly his Holy Spirit, making him the instrument of converting the greatest number of souls. If this be our standard, who of our preachers is now the greatest?

JOHN. I really can hardly tell. Let me know your opinion.

JAMES. I have been thinking this matter over for some time, and if I do not greatly err, the greatest Baptist preacher now living is Sau Quala. He has forsaken family and friends for the sake of preaching the Gospel; he has refused the highest worldly honors to which a Karen could aspire; he is living from hand to mouth in his work of daily proclaiming Christ; and the Holy Spirit is blessing his labors, as he did those of the Apostles of old. On him the Spirit seems to be poured out more than any one of our preachers. I think him, therefore, the greatest.

JOHN. My brother, I agree with you.—Let us both be such minsiters as Sau Quala.
—*N. Y. Examiner.*

Unconscious Tuition.

BY REV. FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON, D. D.
Professor in Harvard University.

Now there are different organs in our human structure, which serve as media for expressing and carrying on this unspoken and unconscious influence, so that it shall represent exactly what we are. That is, to atone for the defects of language, and moreover, to forestall any vicious attempts we might make at deception, the Creator has established certain signs of his own which shall reveal, in spite of our will, the moral-secret.

One of these is the temper; or, rather, that system of nervous net-work, by which temper telegraphs its inward changes to the outward world. The temper itself, in fact, is one of the ingredients in our composition most independent of immediate and voluntary control. Control over it is gained by the will only through long and patient discipline; and so it is an effectual revealer of our real stuff. It acts so suddenly, that deliberation has not time to dictate its behavior; and, like other telltales, it is so much in a hurry, that an after-thought fails to overtake the first message. It lets the hidden man out and pulls off his mask. This temper is doing its brisk publishing business in every school-house No day suspends its infallible bulletins, issued through all manner of impulsive movements and decisions. Every pupil reads them, for there is no cheating those penetrating eyes. He may not stop to scrutinize, or even state to himself his impression; but he takes it; it enters into him; it becomes a part of himself. By the balm or the irritation, by the sweetness or the sourness, by his tacit admiration or his ugly resistance, he is being fashioned under that ceaseless ministry. It is either the *dew of genial skies enriching him, or it is* the continual dropping of a very rainy day, which Solomon himself compares to a "contentious woman," though he probably had not a cross "school ma'am" in his mind.—Nor are these formative phases of temper confined to the two extremes commonly suggested, of anger and amiability. They run through an endless variety of delicate intermediate shadings. They partake of the whole circle of dispositions. They are as many as the degrees of virtue and vice, honor and shame. Every teacher moves through his school and conducts his exercises, a perpetual and visible representation to all under him of some sort of temper.—When he least thinks it, the influence keeps going out. The sharpest self-inspection will scarcely inform him, moment by moment, what it is; but his whole value as a guide and companion to the young is determined by it; his whole work is colored by it. Penalties imposed in passion are proverbially the seeds of fresh rebellions, and the relative impressions of milder moods are no less certain. Whatever temper you have suffered to grow up in the gradual habit of years, that will get a daily revelation over your desk as visible as any map on the walls.

Another instrument of this unconscious tuition is the human face. There is something very affecting in the simple and solemn earnestness with which children look into their elders' faces. They know by an instinct, that they shall find there an unmistakable signal of what they have to expect. It is as if the Maker had set up that open dial of muscle and fiber, color and form, eye and mouth, to mock all schemes of concealment, and decree a certain amount of mutual acquaintance between all persons, as the basis of confidence or suspicion.—All the vital spirits of brain and blood are ever sending their swift demonstrations to that public indicator. It is the unguarded *rendezvous* of all the imponderable couriers of the heart. It is the public playground of all the fairies or imps of passion. If you come before your pupils, after dinner, your countenance gross and stupid with animal excess, do you suppose the school will not instinctively feel the sensual oppression, and know Silenus by his looks? A teacher has only partially comprehended the familiar powers of his place, who has left out the lessons of his own countenance. *There* is a perpetual picture which his pupils study as unconsciously as he exhibits it. His plans will miscarry, if he expects a genial and nourishing session, when he enters with a face blacker than the blackboard.—And very often he may fail entirely to account for a season of rapid and sympathetic progress, which was really due to the bright interpretations and conciliatory overtures glancing unconsciously from his eyes, or subtly interwoven in the lines of frankness and good-will about his lips. The eye itself alone, in its regal power and port, is the born prince of a school-room. He answers a score of questions, or anticipates them, by a glance. "The human countenance," it has been said, "is the painted stage and natural robing-room of the soul. It is no single dress, but wardrobes of costumes innumerable. Our seven ages have their liveries there, of every dye and cut, from the cradle to the bier; ruddy cheeks, merry dimples, and plump stuffing for youth; line and furrow for many-thoughted age; carnation for the bridal morning, and heavenlier paleness for the new-found mother. All the legions of desires and hopes have uniforms and badges there at hand. It is the loom where the inner man weaves, on the instant, the garment of his mood, to dissolve again into current life when the hour is past. There it is that love puts on its celestial rosy red; there lovely shame blushes and mean shame looks earthy; there hatred contracts its wicked white; there jealousy picks from its own drawer its bodice of settled green; there anger clothes itself in black, and despair in the greyness of the dead; there hypocrisy plunders the rest, and takes all their dresses by turns; sorrow and penitence, too, have sackcloth there; and genius and inspiration, in immortal hours, encinctured there with the unsought halo, stand forth in the supremacy of light."

What then? Can a man look otherwise than nature made him to look? Can he reconstruct his features? Can he resolve his face into beauty by a purpose? I reply, nature made his countenance to reflect the spirit of his life. It is a common maxim that some faces, plainest by the rules of classic symmetry, are noble with moral dignity and radiant with spiritual light. The faces we love to look at, over and over again, must be the really beautiful faces, and these are the faces of lovely persons, no matter about your Juno or Apollo—Said Chrysostom, *speaking* of Bishop Flavian, who had gone to intercede with the Emperor for the rebellious citizens of Antioch, "The *countenance* of holy men is full of spiritual power." This kind of beauty, the only real kind, *is* producible. The soul, such as it is, will shine through. But the completeness of that transformed expression will be seen only where the long patience of self-control, and the holiest sincerity of love, and the slow triumph of unselfish principle, have wrought their interior work, molding the inner man into a nobleness that the outward shape may honestly image.

Another of these unconscious educatory forces is the voice; the most evanescent and fugitive of things, yet the most reliable as a revealer of moral secrets. The voice, I mean now, not as an articulate medium of thought—that would be its *conscious* function, and that we here expressly set aside—but the voice as a simple sound, irrespective of syllables, and by its quality and volume, by tone, modulation, wave and cadence, disclosing a disposition in the heart. It must have occurred to us all, how brave and long-continued and sore struggles of right with wrong in the conscience, the secret conflict of heaven with hell, Ormuzd with Ahriman in the bosom, may have been the needful preparation that gave one note of the voice, apparently falling as the most careless of acts, its sweet, celestial accent. I have no doubt that the unexplained reason why some persons remain strangely repulsive to us in *spite of all resolute efforts to overcome the* aversion, may be owing to some uncongenial quality betokened only in the tones of the voice. And it is familiar how the magic of a euphony, made musical and gracious by pity and love, wins wonderful convictions. I remember hearing a thoughtful person, of fine moral intuitions, who had been a little tormented by the eccentricities of a man of genius, say that all his annoyances vanished before the marvelously affecting pathos with which this odd visitor spoke the single word *Good-night*. We all remember the story of our philanthropic countrywoman quieting the rage of a maniac by her tones. Elizabeth Fry used to do the same thing at Newgate. What we only need to remember is, that into these unpremeditated sounds goes the moral coloring of a character compacted in the deliberate formation of years. And if we would breathe magnanimity, we must be, we must *have been*, magnanimous.

Still another of the silent but formative agencies in education is that combination of physical signs and motions which we designate in the aggregate as *manners*.—Some one has said, "A beautiful form is better than a beautiful face; but a beautiful behavior is better than a beautiful form. It is the finest of the fine arts. It abolishes all considerations of magnitude, and equals the majesty of the world." A treatise that should philosophically exhibit the relative proportion of text-books and mere manners, in their effects on the whole being of a pupil, would probably offer matter for surprise and for use. It was said that an experienced observer could tell, in Parliament, of a morning, which way the ministerial wind blew, by noticing how Sir Robert Peel threw open the collar of his coat. Manners are a compound of form and spirit—spirit acted intof orm. The reason that the manner is so often spiritless and unmeaning is, that the person does not contain soul enough to inform and carry off the body. There is a struggle between the liberty of the heart and the resistance of the machine, resulting in awkwardness whenever the latter gets the advantage. The reason a person's manner is formal is, that his sluggish imitation of what he has seen, or else a false and selfish ambition, comes in between his nature and his action, to disturb the harmony and overbear a real grace with a vicious ornament. The young, quite as readily as the old, detect a sensible and kind and high-hearted nature, or its opposite, through this visible system of characters, but they draw their conclusion without knowing any such process, as unconsciously as the manner itself is worn. The effect takes place both on the intellectual faculties and the affections; for very fine manners are able to quicken and sharpen the play of thought, making conversation more brilliant because the conceptions are livelier. D'Aguesseau says of Fenelon, that the charm of his manner, and a certain indescribable expression made his hearers fancy that instead of mastering the sciences he discoursed upon, he had invented them.

Manners also react upon the mind that produces them, just as they themselves are reacted upon by the dress in which they appear. It used to be a saying among the old-school gentlemen and ladies, that a courtly bow could not be made without a handsome stocking and slipper. Then there is a connection more sacred still between the manners and affections. They act magically on the springs of feeling.—They teach us love and hate, indifference and zeal. They are the ever-present sculpture-gallery. The spinal cord is a telegraphic wire with a hundred ends. But whoever imagines legitimate manners can be taken up and laid aside, put on and off, for the moment, has missed their deepest law. Doubtless there are artificial manners, but only in artificial persons. A French dancing-master, a Monsieur Turveydrop, can manufacture a deportment for you, and you can wear it, but not till your mind has condescended to the Turveydrop level, and then the deportment only faithfully indicates the character again.—A noble and attractive every-day bearing comes of goodness, of sincerity, of refinement. And these are bred in years, not moments. The principle that rules your life is the sure posture-master. Sir Philip Sydney was the pattern to all England of a perfect gentleman, but then he was the hero that, on the field of Zutphen, pushed away the cup of cold water from his own fevered and parching lips, and held it out to the dying soldier at his side! If lofty sentiments habitually make their home in the heart, they will beget, not perhaps a factitious and finical drawing-room etiquette, but the breeding of a genuine and more royal gentility, to which no simple, no *young* heart will refuse its homage.—Children are not educated till they catch the charm that makes a gentleman or lady. A coarse and slovenly teacher, a vulgar and boorish presence, munching apples or chestnuts at recitations like a squirrel, pocketing his hands like a mummy, projecting his heels nearer the firmament than his skull, like a circus clown, and dispensing American saliva like a Member of Congress, inflicts a wrong on the school-room for which no scientific attainments are an offset. An educator that despises the resources hid in his personal carriage, deserves, on the principle of Swedenborg's retributions, *similia similibus*, or "like deserves like," to be passed through a pandemonium of Congressional bullying.

I have thus specified some of the palpable channels through which the stream of this unconscious influence flows. After all, however, there is a total impression going out from character, through the entire person, which we can not wholly comprehend under any terms, nor grasp in any analysis. We now and then meet a person who, we can not tell how, by the mere magnetism of his being, kindles our enthusiasm and liberates our faculties. History tells of persons whose presence, by virtue of a secret pureness of essence, was aromatic to the senses. I have been told by a Chippewa Indian, that the men of his own tribe and those of the Sioux, between whom there has been a deadly feud for generations, although their forms and features and dress are not at all distinguishable, yet *recognize one another for enemies at the* greatest distance, selecting foe from friend with the infallible precision of a savage instinct. "Each faculty," it is written, "and each fixed opinion, spaces the body to suit its own play; whence sects and parties wear their bodies for liveries, and are dry or juicy, liberal or stinted, sensual or spirited, according to the openness their tenets put into their lungs and their lungs into their livers and frames."

Nor need it cast any suspicion on this doctrine that it implies a power acting which we can not shut up into definitions; certainly not as long as we are born out of one indefinable mystery and die into another. It is a property of man, no less than of even material things, that he carries along with him more than can be measured by his literal dimensions. Why, there is not a flower in all God's gardens but suggests more meaning to the heart than Linnæus himself could extract from its calyx by botanic manipulations. The graceful outline of mountains, the splendor of planets, the shimmer that hangs over the curved sea in a summer noon, the awfulness of midnight, are far more to us than any philosophic data can describe.

There is one kind of education, too; which has never yet perhaps had exact justice done it under any system, which must be carried forward by this indirect and pictorial method. I mean the imagination; that genial, benignant, Divinely-given faculty. By express tuition you can do almost nothing for it, and what you do you will be likely to do wrong. But unconscious forces within you will stimulate it.—And how richly it rewards such nurture! I doubt whether there is any department of even material prosperity that does not stand somehow indebted either for impulse, or courage, or adorning, to the imagination, and whether there is any kind of work that reaches its highest perfection without some of its wonders and pictures. Not a mechanic's bench, nor farmer's home, but imagination has touched it, transfigured it, blessed it with her wand.

> "Fancy's the wealth of wealth, the toiler's hope,
> The poor man's piecer-out, the art of nature,
> Painting her landscapes twice; the *spirit of fact*
> As matter is the body; the pure gift
> Of Heaven to poet and to child; which he
> Who retains most in manhood, being a man
> In all things fitting else, is most a man,
> Because he wants no human faculty,
> Nor loses one sweet taste of the sweet world."

Then I think of the dull, stupid scholars in every school; the poor brains that text-books torment; the sad, piteable dunderheads, with capacity enough for action perhaps by-and-by, but dismally puzzled for the present by these mysteries of geography and fractions. What a jubilee to them is the day they find an animated and vital teacher, who teaches by all the looks, and motions, and heart-beats, and spirit of him, as well as by those dreary problems and ghastly pages. There is no grade of intellect that this highest learning of the soul does not reach, and so it is a kind of impartial gospel, uplifting glad tidings to encourage despair itself.

It helps, negatively, to the same conclusion, that no moral influence that is put forth, as by deliberate contrivance to put it forth, avails much. It seems as if to go about in cool blood to undertake an influence—to get it up and spend it, forfeited the privilege, like getting up sympathy by a conspiracy, or falling in love, with a prospectus. Who ever heard of a man becoming influential by saying: "Go to now, I propose to be influential!" Something about this great sympathetic force requires that it should be, in a sense, indirect and unconscious, in order that it be valid.—There is a providential necessity that it be got by preliminary accretions of merit, and be distributed because it can not be helped, or rather distribute itself. We all hate, with a wholesome sort of disgust, the canting formalist, who approaches us with the unctious advertisement that he intends to operate on us with sanctifying manners, like the pattern young man who offered, in the newspaper, to go into a family where his influence would pay his board. Nobody discerns this assumption of character sooner than boys and girls. Matters of mere technical information may be legitimately conveyed by almost any tongue, but to exercise the power of character, a character must have been earned. The title must have been won by a heroic force, habitually high. And thus its influence, molding these pliant young natures around you, will be as sure as it is silent. Nothing can keep it back. Character is a grand creation in itself. But its grandeur never remains an abstraction. In moral life, influence is the complement of being.

[*Continued.*]

Conversion of Sinners,

THE GREAT END OF THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

THE Rev. Mr. J. A. James says in his preface to the English edition of the Pastor's Sketches:

"I am on the very verge of old age, and the subject of not a few of its infirmities. It is now some consolation to me, to recollect that amidst innumerable defects, I have in some measure kept in view the conversion of sinners, as the great end of the christian ministry, and therefore of mine. I started in my preaching career, while yet a student, with this before my eyes, as the great purpose for which I entered the pulpit. This I have kept in view through a ministry of half a century. This I looked at with an undiverted eye, in the later scenes of my life; and taught both by my own experience, and by observation of all I have seen in the conduct of others; were I now beginning my course instead of gradually closing it, I should most deliberately choose this as my ministerial vocation, and consider that my official life would be almost a lost adventure, if this were not in some good measure its blessed result. In the pursuit of this object, notwithstanding all my defects and manifold imperfections, I have had my reward. I speak thus, not in a way of boasting, but of gratitude, and for the encouragement of my brethren in the ministry, especially its youngest members. God will never suffer those altogether to fail in their object, who make the conversion of souls their great aim, who employ *in earnestness of prayer and action* his own methods, and depend upon his own spirit for accomplishing it."

Books and Papers have Souls.

Thinking, speaking, acting, influential. Parents, do you think of this, when you place a book or periodical on your centre table? do you consider its influence for good or evil?

Every book, every paper, has a soul, breathing a spirit good or bad. It is the soul of its author, and when spread over the pages of the book, that soul acts upon its reader as truly as when acting directly. The person who touches the book comes in contact with the soul, and is, *nolens volens*, affected by it. And no contract with it is more influential. In reading an author's book you are conversing with him under circumstances very favorable to your becoming like him; for in the book every thing is generally deeply thought out, in shape to convince, or carefully dressed up in a manner to bewitch. And all this only indicates the necessity of reading with care and caution.

Would you, when purchasing books or papers for your children, have their minds contaminated with vicious principles, let them read everything that pours forth, like a torrent, from the press of the day. Remember, while extolling the value of the press, that it is powerful for evil as it is great for good.

Remember that the enemy of souls employs it to disseminate his destructive doctrines, and that he has even more laborers, probably, in his employ, than the Captain of our salvation.

Why should we be so careful in regard to the food with which our bodies are nourished, while we pay so little attention to the mental pabulum which our minds receive? Remember, we can as easily plant the seeds of disease in the mind as in the body, and that disease implanted in the mind is very likely eradicated with more difficulty than from the body.

A book or a paper exerts an influence, not only in time, but as eternity rolls on! O, how infinitely, *momentously* important that a wise, judicious selection of reading be made for all, especially for the rising age.

Proverbial Sayings of Hopkins.

Although in that sententious brevity which compresses whole chapters and volumes of meaning into a single line, Charnock scarce admits of a rival, yet many of the thoughts of Hopkins are expressed with a proverbial force and conciseness not unworthy of his contemporary. They are often equally beautiful in conception and in expression.

"Zeal without knowledge," he tells us, "is but a religious frenzy. It is religion frightened out of its wits."

With a condemning conscience, all outward peace "is but to have music at the door, when all the while there is chiding and brawling within." "A tender conscience is as the apple of a man's eye, the least dust that gets into it afflicts it."

"The promises are the veins in which the gold runs, it is the work of faith to stamp this golden ore into ready money for the present necessity of the soul."

"As a small mistake in the levelling of the arrow at the hand, makes a wide distance at the mark, so a small mistake in the notion of truth, makes a wide error in practice of godliness."

"Many men's lusts are like secret imposthumes that breed within the breast, which are never known till they prove their deaths."

"Sore and heavy troubles usually give in bail to their own arrest. They spend together with the subject that beareth them, and must, like fire, go out at last for want of fuel."

"As sharp and nipping winters do to the earth, so do afflictions to the heart; they mellow it and make it fruitful. These goads in our sides quicken us to our work. Christians are like clocks, the more weight is hung upon them the faster they go."

How forcible is the curse of abused knowledge expressed: "Hell fire burns with rage, and meets with fuel fully prepared for it, when God dooms unto it a head full of light, and a heart full of lusts. Those who know God's will, but do it not, do but carry a torch with them to hell, to fire that pile that must forever burn them."

In setting forth the character of the Romish Church in debarring the free circulation of Scripture, he remarks, "It is a most certain sign that *that* Church hath *false wares to put off, that it is of nothing more careful than to darken the* shop."

To express the impossibility of satisfying justice by repentance alone, he says, "We cannot weep ourselves out of debt," and in setting forth the guilt incurred by evil speaking, "We have talked ourselves into debt to the justice of God, and with our own breath have been blowing up our everlasting and unquenchable fire."

The authority of the "least of the commandments" is thus illustrated. "It is not the greatness nor smallness of the coin, but the image of the King stamped upon it, that authorizes it and makes it current."

The effect of man's apostacy is explained thus: "In curious pictures, a small scratch is a great deformity; certainly the image of God is such a curious piece of workmanship, that the least scratch or flaw in it, by the least sin, deforms and turns that which was before the image of God into the image of the devil."

The danger of little sins is seen by this: "A ship may have a heavy burden of sands as well as millstones, and may be as soon sunk with them."

Speaking of prayer, he says, "In the morning it is the key that opens unto us the treasury of God's mercies and blessings; in the evening it is the key that shuts us up under his protection and safeguard."

MONEY WASTED IN WAR.—"Give me," says Stebbins, "*the money* that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land on the globe. I will *clothe every* man, woman and child in an attire that kings and queens might be proud of. I will build a school-house upon every hill-side, and in every valley over the habitable earth. I will supply the school-house with a competent teacher; I will build an Academy in every town, and endow it; a College in every State, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a church consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; I will support in its pulpit an able preacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning, the chime on one hill shall answer to the chime on another round the earth's broad circumference; and the voice of prayer and the song of praise shall ascend, and the smoke of a universal holocaust shall ascend to heaven."

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.—A correspondent of the *Transcript* gives the following:—"About five years since, as my son, a lad of nine years, was returning from school, a gentleman alighted from his carriage and presented him with a book of intrinsic worth, and with a few words at so doing, passed on. We have always thought it an uncommon incident until this day, which has brought to light the donor, and we marvel not. My wife having purchased the writings of the late Amos Lawrence, on the first opening of the work by my son he at once reconized, in the likeness of Mr. Lawrence, the donor, and exclaimed, "that's the man who gave me the book!"

KANSAS.—It is indeed surprising, says the Kansas *Herald of Freedom*, to see the crowds which are daily wending their way into the Territory. If the reports which reach us from all quarters are reliable, and we believe they are, our population will nearly equal 70,000 by the first of December, instant, and the Spring emigration will make us equal from 90,000 to 100,000.

TRUE.—People who suppose that a good prayer is preferred to a good act doubtless imagine that God has more hearing than eye-sight. The end, we fear, will show that they reasoned from false premises. The poor are oftener prayed for than helped. The reason is we believe, that breath is cheaper than bullion.

FORGIVENESS.—Two persons being very much at variance, referred their quarrel to a third person. Each accused the other, and both declared himself to be without blame. The umpire heard them very patiently, and then said, "My judgement is this: Let the innocent forgive the guilty."

AN APOLOGY.—John G. Saxe having been prevented by the storm from fulfilling an appointment to lecture in Albany, remarks in a letter of apology: "I had no motive to break the engagement, and every motive, except a locomotive, to keep it."

BE NOT DISCOURAGED.—It is a fine remark of Fenelon, "Bear with yourself in correcting faults as you would with others."

GOLD.—Gold to the value of $336,000,000 has been found in California since the year 1849.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,

THURSDAY MORNING, April 3, 1856.

TYPE FOR SALE.—A few hundred pounds of BURGEOIS Type, which is nearly new, for sale at this office, in quantities to suit, and at low prices.

Job Printing.

Will our friends please bear in mind that we have in connection with the "Pacific" a Job Printing department, and are prepared to print at short notice such work as Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Billets, Posters, Hand-bills, Bill-heads, Labels, and every other description of printing, in all colors. Our terms are as low as any in the State.

Religious Literature.

The *Golden Era* copies from the *Sunday Mercury*, a story of the returning of a refused paper to the office of publication in Arkansas, with a profane inscription upon it, made by the Post-master who sent it back. To this the *Era* adds that about three years since, in this State, the Post-master of San Francisco handed to the writer, (instead of returning to its true destination as the duties of his office required,) a religious paper, which had been refused, and upon which the refusal was inscribed in profane and illiterate expressions, which the *Era* quotes; themselves an intense argument against the quality of the paper. The *Era* well remarks in regard to the first case, that it occurred in a benighted region; and of the second that it happened about three years since, which was still in the palmy days of California morality.

Not all religious writing is worthy of the name of literature. The religious character and object do not turn dullness into force, nor convert stupidity into genius. Nor, on the other hand, has religion any monopoly of talent and genius. Pearls are found in every sea and rubies glitter on various shores. Yet the noblest office of mind is to discover and portray truth in its highest relations. Genius gains its best immortality in the works of such as Milton and Foster and Cowper. If the gift of genius were ours, and we sought by some intellectual creation to gain the thoughts, and fix the eye and open the lips of the men of succeeding generations upon the earth, we would crave, with a painter's earnestness or a poet's fervor, the inspiration of true religion. The hues of Christianity should fall on the statue of thought. The painter's brush should be dipped in the blood from the Cross. An Ovid, a Horace and a Byron will answer for the idle hour of amusement. But men of a far different order are sought after and leaned upon, in the earnest hour of shaping opinions and determining destiny. If we could rise on wings, over the world we would rise from Calvary, and our course with eagle gaze and eagle wing, should be towards that city which is built on the mount of God.

However humble men's sentiments are, they borrow beauty and dignity from religion. A child's thought of immortality is nobler than a man's thought of life's common affairs. What was it which so lit up the cell of the dying Socrates with an illumination, that makes those figures there glow as in the sun? Nothing, nothing else than that conversation about the immortal life. The scene borrows the hues of that life. A cottager in his garden at sunset, watching the light of day dipping into darkness, and pausing to think of death and a new morning, is greater in that act, than a mind of kingly powers engaged in ordinary business transactions. Tried by any rule, a religious production must be superior to any other of equal ability. Its suggestive meaning is greater; and it thus answers one first requisite in a work of art. Its influence is more beneficial, for religious considerations offer confessedly the strongest inducements to virtue. It appeals more fully to the whole nature of man, for this is the character of religion. It may not attract the greater crowd; for the multitude feeds on common things. But in itself it has higher worth.

Religious literature is not the field of idle, barren speculation which some have made it and more think it to be. It has the freshness of human love. It is the story of the Dairyman's Daughter. It is the poetry of Cowper and Helen. It is the biography of the devoted life of Henry Martyn, and of Williams, and of John Summerfield. It is the earnest reasoning of Foster and the impetuosity of Chalmers. It is the strange, eventful history of the church in all ages. It is the book of the world: the psalms which in every age have led the worship of the people of God. It is the story of Jesus Christ. It is the New Testament. Religious literature, in its contributions from men of science, embraces the best of all learning: in its use of history, it covers all time: and in its records of human experience and its words of holy writ, it has a voice for every feeling of the human heart. We quite wonder what men can find to write about with busy pens, without sometimes running into religious things. Our best statesmen, from Washington downwards, have left written words upon religion. Politics is a field of ranting and miserable cant: science is senseless if man lives no longer than the flower that he classifies: if his life shall not outreach the rock whose ages of existence he computes. Statesmenship is a mockery, if the perpetuity of a nation has not its counterpart in the perpetuity of him who plans its constitution and laws. History teaches mournful lessons if there be no true standard by which to try all the changing opinions of the past, and no influence able to lay to rest the waves that have never yet found their quiet bed. And poetry—poetry, there is nothing to sing if there be nothing immortal and nothing divine.

Those who would endorse a profane and vulgar stigmatizing of religious things *because religious*, in whatever place or state of society, let them go read those lines of Byron, the priest, perhaps of their own worship, 'written on the leaf of a Bible.'

A RETURNING MISSIONARY.—Rev. E. W. Clark of Honolulu is now in this city on his way to the Eastern States. He is pastor of the first mission church of Honolulu, which the royal family has always attended. He has been twenty-nine years absent from his native land. During this time he has made one voyage to China, for his health; besides visiting other islands of the ocean for missionary purposes. Nearly a generation has passed away since he left his home; and great changes and improvements have taken place. While railroads have been building and the wires of the telegraph placed, he has been laying the track of advancing civilization in its westward course and preparing avenues and transmitting intelligence to minds before degraded and dark. May his present journey be a prosperous one, and may he be spared to return to his labors.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE NORTH.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Yreka, Siskiyou county, on the 10th inst.

To Readers of the Pacific, new and old.

The conductors of the *Christian Recorder*, deeming it inexpedient longer to continue that paper, have made arrangements to supply their subscribers, who have paid in advance, with *The Pacific*. We trust that this arrangement, the cause of which the Editor of the *Recorder* explains in a circular to his subscribers, will prove not unpleasant to our new readers. And, on the other hand, we are enabled, by greater facilities and increased correspondence and contributions thus secured, to promise more rapid improvement and interest. We trust to make a paper which will be useful to all readers, of whatever views or religious connection, or of no religion; and when we differ from our readers, to discuss every matter of difference in such a spirit as to commend the cause and increase the love of truth; though we commend not successfully our own views.

We have received many encouragements; quite as much evidence of appreciation, as our disadvantageous efforts in this direction ever could have entitled us to expect.

We can improve the *Pacific* greatly. There are many things which favor a religious paper in this state. In the first place, our readers are of every class; of different religions; not by any means exclusively religous; and yet they are generally of those who, by education are predisposed to interest in articles which breathe a really religious Spirit. Now in writing for such, if we had any native love of cant we should have a motive to leave it off before it were meddled with. With such an audience then about us already gained, there is an impulse to which no heart not wholly dead to responsibility or cold to the welfare of men, can be quite insensible, to urge home religious duties with such motives as are at hand. Perhaps some even from these *leaden lines* may be prompted to noble purposes. The very circumstances of our readers appeal to every enthusiasm. Widely diversified their conditions. Some in precious homes, others strangers in cabins, like pilgrims in tents. Some gifted with wonderful success: more disappointed of the dreams which lured them hither. All far from kindred, away from the music of loved brooks and voices better loved. Amid scenes of wild adventure, mind awakened by excitement, taught by experience, enlarged with travel—led out into new ideas never to return. Who could not write for these? for we have seen their varied conditions and tried their varied lot—have ranged the mountains: crossed cañons, swam streams,—drawn the miners' blanket around us, partaken of cordial hospitality, and made kindred of the representatives of every state. Again the eventful history of this society and the adventures of individuals, give materials of interest and instruction such as no place else seems to present. It requires only the communicative mood and practiced pen to find us in material such as shall make the lessons of society and of life in other places tame in comparison.—Denominationally we have no battles to fight. Far off—far off be the day when the columns of our paper shall be loaded with abuse of kindred denominations: especially with the feuds which endanger the harmonious co-operation that has lasted so long and worked so well, of Presbyterianism and Congregationalism. The friendly protest, the word of rebuke may be uttered when duty dictates; but our mission is *not yet* to fill these columns with the internal strifes of christianity.

Not long, not long at best, shall writer and reader communicate. As the shadow of the moving hand passes over this page, so our lives like shadows are hasting to their end. Up and be doing, is the earnest word. And while we hasten to fulfil well our present mission, in its details of care and thought—the use of the scissor and the pen, may you, reader, make the record of your life like a sheet fairly printed, full of thoughts that bathe themselves in golden affections.

Christian Recorder.

The undersigned, as an act of justice to the patrons of the *Christian Recorder*, and to its late Editor and Publisher, Rev. J. B. SAXTON, beg leave to submit the following statement:

The *Recorder* was commenced after a full and interesting interchange of views at the Association holden in June, 1854, and at the State Convention the September following. To meet the expense of the enterprise, several brethren pledged themselves to amounts altogether beyond what could reasonably have been expected. Through various reverses the paper lived through the first volume. The second volume was commenced with Brethren Saxton and Stevenson as publishers and editors. The arrangements were such as to give grounds for confidence that the paper would be ably edited and well sustained. The severe illness of Brother Saxton, for over three months, immediately after the beginning of the volume, cramped the paper in both these respects, and led to its temporary suspension. Unwilling to have the enterprise fail, Brother S resigned the pastorate of the Church in Stockton, and moved his family into this vicinity, and determined to devote his entire means and energies to the paper. After a few weeks suspension, arrangements were made which gave ground for confidence, that the whole matter was placed on a safe basis. Six weeks ago the publication was resumed—reduced in size and expense. During this period, the expense has been more than one-fourth greater than was expected from estimates furnished, and the receipts have not been more than one-half as much. With poor health, exhausted means, and a weekly deficiency in the receipts, it seemed to Brother S., and others, that no subscriber could wish him to involve himself to a greater extent. After doing all that could be done, by special effort, and finding that nothing but loss could result from further endeavors, arrangements have been made by which the Recorder is suspended, and its subscribers will be supplied, to the amount of their subscription, with the Pacific. We have had an acquaintance with the paper and its editors, for a long time, and are confident that our Baptist friends and others, will find it ably edited, and pervaded by a kind and christian spirit. As our friends will find a place in the paper for religious communications, and such notices as it may be needful to give, we trust the change will meet with their full approbation. We deeply sympathise with Brother S., as he has sacrafised time and means, for the recovery of which many months of toil and self-denial will be requisite. We would also add, that the course of brethren Shuck and Richardson, with no pecuniary interest in the paper, or control over it, has been such as to commend them to the esteem of those who knew them and their labors. Brother R. enters forthwith upon an agency of the Pacific, and we trust that as we have no denominational paper in the State, that our Baptist friends will give him their countenance and support.

WM. ROLLINSON.
B. BRIERLY.

Feeling that we have, by the above-named arrangement, honorably, and in the best method available, met our obligations to our subscribers, as editor and proprietor of the *Christian Recorder*, we bid our readers a friendly adieu—hoping still to greet them occasionally through the columns of the Pacific.

J. B. SAXTON,
Editor and Proprietor Christian Recorder.
San Francisco, April 3d, 1856.

Our Relations with Great Britain

The news received by the *Sonora* throws new light upon our relations to England. The active correspondence between the two governments upon the difficulties growing out of the enlistment question has been published. The correspondence is extensive, occupying several columns. An attempt is revealed on the part of the British Ministry to prejudice the position of this country in the eyes of the people of England, and of the other nations of Europe. Lord Clarendon states in the House of Lords, that he had twice offered to arbitrate on matters of difference, but that the United States had declined such a mode of settlement. It appears that Lord Clarendon had stated in a conversation with Mr. Buchanan that the matter could be settled by arbitration. But he never made any diplomatic communication of that proposition. He wrote to Mr. Crampton that he had proposed such a course to Mr Buchanan, and giving Mr. Crampton persuasion to showhis (Lord Clarendon's letter,) to Mr. Marcy. The letter was received in November by Mr. Crampton, and presented to the department of the State not until February 26th: 1856.

The publication of this correspondence reveals either the wilful holding back of the substance of this letter by Mr. Crampton, or his complicity with Lord Clarendon in the attempt to create prejudice against the United States, while still preparing a pretext for Lord Clarendon's statement that the offer of arbitration had been made. If this publication does not complete the arguments for the recall of Mr. Crampton it will undoubtedly lead to his dismissal by our government. The original demand for his recall, it will be recollected, grew out of his part taken in violation of the neutrality laws by the attempt to enlist troops on the soil of the United States. After all that is made of this matter, we believe that the great difficulty in the way of our understanding, is the design of England with regard to Central America. Not content with territory on the north of the United States, she has perseveringly sought pretext for a foothold in the South. The farce of crowning the Mosquito King, which cannot be mentioned without laughter in the House of Lords, is yet persisted in; and on the pretence of a protectorate, after the manner of her East India acquisitions, England seeks to seat her power in the gateway of the nations; aspiring thus to control the commerce of the world. England appears to have placed before herself the task of checking the power of the United States upon this continent, as, in conjunction with France, she has sought to check the power of Russia in the East.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1956.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—Amid the multitude of details that are constantly coming before the mind, it is not easy to decide what facts to pass by in an occasional correspondence, and I trust you will excuse, at times, a rambling letter.—Some of your readers will learn with grief of the death of the Rev. R. W. Hill, of Rochester, formerly pastor of the Cong. Church at East Bloomfield, and for a few years past, editor of the *Genesee Evangelist*.—Mr. Finney has been spending several weeks in Rochester, preaching almost daily to large congregations, and addressing his sermons mainly to Christians. The Brick, Bethel and Plymouth churches have been opened to him, and it is hoped that in that city, which has been so much blessed with revivals in times past, new and precious manifestations of Spiritual influences will be enjoyed.—The Rev. Jonathan Edwards, lately of Woburn, Mass., has accepted the call of the Plymouth Church, and is entering upon his work there just at this most interesting time.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.—It is said that at Auburn more attention than usual is to be given to extemporaneous delivery of sermons, under the direction of the new Professor of Homiletics. This is a good move. Why should not *extempore* preaching be a matter of study and practice, of instruction and criticism, as much as the *writing* of discourses. And with suitable instruction, what is to stand in the way of a considerable degree of success? In Connecticut, proposals have been made for the union of the two seminaries at East Windsor and New Haven, and the parties in power have them under consideration. This also is a move in the right direction; for, whatever differences of opinion in respect to theological points may have led to the organization of a second theological institute some years ago, the location was confessedly unfortunate, and the policy of the measure was perhaps questionable. If a union is effected, it will be by the removal of the East Windsor seminary to New Haven, but on what terms can not yet be told.

ASTOR LIBRARY.—The recent report of the Trustees of the Astor Library, to the N. York Legislature, states that Mr. William B. Astor has made a liberal gift to the Library. At a cost of over $30,000 he has purchased three lots adjoining the Library, on which he proposes to erect an additional building, and has announced his determination to add gifts of money from time to time, for the purchase of books.—It is thought the whole donation will not fall short of $100,000, and very likely that amount will be requisite simply for the erection of the building. The alcoves of the original library have been rapidly filled, and there begins to be need of more room. The bequest of John Jacob Astor amounted to $400,000. Of this $75,000 was appropriated to the erection of the building, $120,000 for the original purchase of books, and the balance after deducting the cost of the lots, was to be reserved as a permanent fund for the maintenance and increase of the library. The building, three or four years ago, covers a lot of land 65 feet in front by 120 feet in depth. The recent purchase by Mr. Astor adds 80 feet to the front line, and will give greatly increased accommodations to this valuable Institution. He is to be congratulated on commencing the work in his lifetime.

LAYMEN.—It has been supposed that the tendency of late years among Congregationalists, at least, has been to detract somewhat from the *official* dignity of the clergy, and to recognize less difference than formerly between them and laymen. Some recent occurrences however, indicate a feeling among the laity, which looks like dissatisfaction with the present influence of ministers, and which indicates a disposition to bring out expressions from the *brotherhood*, in distinction from a clerical order. Not long ago a number of laymen in New York and Brooklyn, published a letter which they had written to the ministers [illegible] papers, intimating disapprobation of the course, and implying that pastors should give themselves to the ministry of the word and to prayer: and still more recently there comes "an earnest plea of *laymen* of the New School Presbyterian and Congregational Churches of New York and Brooklyn, for the continued fraternal union and co-operation of these denominations in Home and Foreign Missions and other evangelical efforts for the salvation of our country and the conversion of the world;" and this is signed by upwards of a hundred persons, no one of whom is *reverendus* because of the imposition of hands, though some of them perhaps are elevated above their associates to the rank of elders. The plea itself you have doubtless seen; but what are the signs of the times, and whither do we tend in respect to the distinction between the brotherhood and the pastors of the churches? Is it mere restiveness against some particular cases of clerical action, or is it evidence of an increasing sense of responsibility, and a healthy indication of the purpose of laymen also to abound in every good word and work?

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The Secretaries of the Society, having made their undignified reply to the General Association of New York, through the anonymous letter of "A Congregational Director," and one of them having volunteered certain public letters, under his own signature, in respect to the earnest remonstrances which have been urged against the policy of the Publishing Committee, it might be supposed that the managers of the Tract Society would allow the subject to drop without further notice. But the manly, fearless, persistent discussion of their course, which some of the religious papers, and especially the *Independent*—have kept up, week after week, has evoked a circular signed by the President, Committees and Secretaries of the Society, which, with great courtesy and great caution, pleads that the Constitution inhibits the publication of anything not calculated to diffuse a knowledge of redemption through Jesus Christ, and to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians. The inference which the members of the Society, remonstrating against the past, are to draw for themselves, is that the Constitution does not allow the issuing of a tract on the Christian duty of teaching all classes and conditions of men to read the word of God; or one on the sin of making marriage a nullity and tearing asunder husband and wife, parents and children, for the sake of filthy lucre.

There is, undoubtedly, a difficulty in deciding where the line of duty lies, and how far this Society ought to go: Christians may differ in their views: and the managers of the Society may be under strong inducements to be conservative. It would seem, however, that a public meeting of the Society for the discussion of the subject, might have as favorable an effect—after these newspaper and pamphlet discussions—as resulted some years ago, when the Synod of New York and New Jersey called the Society to account for the alteration of standard authors.—The American Board hold their special meeting at Albany on the 4th of March, to deliberate concerning Mission schools: would the American Tract Society suffer by following the same example? In the Bible Society, the monthly meeting of Managers, Directors and Ministerial-Life-Members, all of whom have equal rights and powers, gives an opportunity for discussion and for the legitimate influence of public opinion, which the organization and management of the Tract Society do not provide for.

AGRICULTURAL.—When the weevil and Hessian fly make the raising of wheat impracticable, we can at least cultivate *horse-chestnuts*; and perhaps can *eat* them too. We are indebted to the French for a new discovery, if the following paragraph is worthy of reliance:

"A paper has lately been read in New York by Judge Meigs, translated from La Presse, which showed that by a thorough washing in pure water the starch of the horse chestnut becomes free from acridity, and is a more valuable article than the starch of wheat—absorbing more water. It is found that the horse chestnut contains more starch than the potatoe. Thirty-five per cent. of the chestnut flour mixed with wheat flour, produces excellent bread. From the large yield of these chestnuts in France and in other European countries, and the great demand for starch in calico and paper making, and in various other arts, the horse chestnut promises to become of great utility."

It is also said that the French have imported from Africa, within two or three years, a new variety of silk-worm, far more hardy than that generally known, which lives upon the leaves of the *castor-bean*. As this plant is indigenous in this country, and grows freely without culture in Missouri, it may be that the way is opened to us here for a new branch of industry. This new worm, whose proper name I cannot give, may be left to take care of itself in the open air, until the cocoon is complete; and its silk, though not of the finest quality, has a strength and beauty that will give it great value for manufacturing purposes. May not this be of importance in California, where the climate must be favorable *for the bean?*

We hear something said, too, of the *Dioscorea Batatas*, or Chinese potato; sent to France from Shanghai, five or six years since, and now recommended as specially worthy of culture in this country, as a substitute for the common potato. If all the stories told about it are true, it is a discovery of great importance. *If they are generally believed*, whether true or not, there will be a greater speculation growing out of them, than was known in the days of *Morus Multicaulis*. Its large proportion of starch, its exemption from decay, its easy propagation, its increase from year to year, make a very attractive story. And if is to be the food of millions, why five hundred a dollars bushel, or a dollar for a tuber of the size of a pea, is not very high to begin with. Attention has been called to this in the Patent Office Report for 1854-5, as well as by some seedsmen who have roots to sell; but some of the cautious ones shake their heads, and talk of *Shanghai fowls*.

W. N. Y.

For the Pacific.

Novels and Chapels.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—James King, of Wm., in a recent number of his *Bulletin* says, he has again been "to Church," which is saying a good deal more than most editors in California can say. In the *Bulletin* to which I refer, the editor speaks of hearing at the Mariner's church on Drum st. San Francisco, where he heard the Rev. Mr. Davis, Seaman's Preacher, hold forth. After giving an account of matters and things about the Chapel, he speaks of the books kept on hand for gratuitous reading; and says that among them are "Bibles and Novels." Now, Messrs. Editors, I write for the purpose of information, for I cannot but think that James King, of Wm., is mistaken. But you can inform me through your columns whether or not it is really so, that Brother Davis keeps "Novels" on hand in his Chapel for the entertainment of the sailors or other visitors. Please let us know, and if the story be true, you shall indeed and in truth hear again on the subject from

Yours Fraternally, A PASTOR.

At our request a friend called and examined the Library at the Mariner's Church, and found not a single novel—not even Uncle Tom's Cabin, nor the allegory of the great dreamer. So it appears that Mr. King is mistaken in this one item. We suppose that our correspondent would not be understood as condemning every novel, but only objecting to the providing of them in connection with a religious enterprise. Novels generally circulate themselves.—Ed. Pacific.

GEORGETOWN, March 28, 1856.

Editors Pacific:—A little boy has just left my study, who, without prompting, has recited the answers to all the questions in the Westminster Assembly's Catechism. It was a *perfect* recitation, word for word as it stands,—none left out, and none added. The time occupied in reciting was thirty three minutes, which shows the fluency with which he answered the questions. As a further test of the accuracy of his knowledge, I gave him fifty or sixty of the more difficult questions, selected from different pages, which were answered with a like promptness and accuracy. In the experience of ten years as a teacher of youth, I never heard a recitation of such length so perfectly committed to memory.

Another fact must be stated for the information and encouragement of the young who are committing this Catechism to memory:—this little boy is but *seven years and six months old*, and he has been only three weeks and five days learning the Catechism, attending school at the same time, where, I am told, his lessons have been faithfully attended to. His name is DON RAY, son of Dr. F. G. Ray of this place. He deserves this honorable public mention of his name, and the good example he has set the youth of California. He has shown them, that one very tender in years may learn, in a few weeks, this matchless human composition, expressing Scripture truths with such wonderful precison of language. Let his example stimulate others in the prosecution of the work of learning the Catechism. Let pastors and parents urge and incite the children of our State to engage in doing likewise, and a more effectual way cannot be devised, to save the coming generation from the religious errors and infidelity, which, at present, seem to be coming in upon us like a flood.

Rev. S. H. Willey will now have the pleasure to forward to the "Christian gentleman in the city of New York," the name of this little boy, who is perhaps the first one from California entitled to the "handsome gilt-edged silver-clasped Bible."

D. M. C.

Commutation of Sentence of Death.

Last week a committee of citizens of San Francisco waited upon Gov. Johnson in behalf of the convict Adelbert Hoepke, sentenced to be hung upon the 2nd of May next. The committee consisted of Col. Redick McKee, C. O. Gerberding, Henry Dopman, Charles Ruehl, and Judge Alexander Campbell.

In behalf of the committee Col. McKee presented the following papers.

1st. A joint letter from a majority of the jury who by their verdict had convicted the prisoner of the crime charged in the indictment invoked the Executive clemency in his behalf.

2nd. Letters cordially approving, and urging the same, from H. H. Byrne, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff Scannell, Col. Wood, Clerk of the Fourth Distrist Court, Col James, and the entire delegation in both Houses of the Legislature.

3d. Several petitions signed by near 5,000 citizens of San Francisco, without distinction of nationality, politics or religion.

The following is a portion of the statement which he also presented to the Governor.

In presenting these unmistakeable evidences of public sympathy in behalf of an unfortunate young man, the committee disclaimed all design of interfering with the regular and most rigorous administration of our criminal laws generally. They know full well from past experience and observation, that there is far more danger of the guilty going "unwhipped of justice," than of the innocent being unjustly punished. They recognize also, the propriety and indeed necessity of making examples which may at once deter the reckless and re-assure the peaceable and law-abiding citizen, of the *full protection of the laws*; but they consider this a very peculiar case; one that has no parallel in this State, and may never have one; hence, neither their interference, nor the exercise of Executive clemency, can hereafter be quoted as a precedent, dangerous to the general interests of the community.

The subject of our sympathy is a young man, slightly built, remarkably fair, and delicate in appearence. Indeed, judging by the face alone, your Excellency would take him for a girl of fourteen rather than a man of blood, reckless of human life, and agree with us, that it is scarcely possible that he is a *murderer at heart* or by *design*.

He is the son of a worthy Lutheran clergyman in the city of Dantzic, and prior to his visit to this coast, spent most of his days in the schools and University of his native city. Possessed of a fine collegiate and medical education, buoyant with hope of future eminence and distinction in his profession he came to our shores; alas! illy fitted to battle with the stern realities of California life.

A gentleman, his fellow-passenger on the vessel from Europe, represents his nervous organization and susceptibilities, as at times unusually delicate and excessive. Like most persons of this temperament, his mind is imaginative and poetic, and his passions easily excited. He arrived here in August, 1854—had but few acquaintances, and received but little encouragement. . . . . . Then followed depression of spirits and undue discouragement. He became misanthropic, and in some respects *monomaniac*. Having much leisure time, he naturally enough resorted to the lager beer saloons, frequented by his contrymen. At one of these he first met *Schondrof*, a large, athletic, rough, and at times, a VIOLENT MAN—in the vigor of life. They had frequent discussions and disputes about European politics, and other exciting topics. At one time it is said, he was threatened with personal violence. It was after one of these interviews, that the parties had the unfortunate affray on Clay street. . . . . During this unequal contest, Hoepke, believing his own life in danger, drew a knife, and with it inflicted wounds which afterwards occasioned the death of his supposed enemy.

The rest is soon told. He was thrown into prison, and ten weary months elapsed before he was arraigned for trial. In this interval, one or two important witnesses, ... had left the State and he was forced to trial without their testimony; with but few friends to sympathise or counsel with him, destitute of means to defray expense of witnesses or to employ able counsel, as might have been expected, his defence, *if defence, indeed, it could be called, signally failed!* The Jury deeply sympathized with the unfortunate prisoner, but under circumstances and evidence could render no other verdict than that of GUILTY.

After due consideration of the case his Excelency returned a reply changing the punishment to twelve months hard labor in the penitentiary.

If this be truly a case demanding clemency, it should be granted; just as much as though no guilty men had in the State escaped. Even where the necessities of justice are great, men can understand that there is yet place for clemency. The case of Hoepke is a peculiar one. We have great confidence in the disinterested judgement of the gentlemen who waited upon the Governor. If the case truly admitted mercy, then are we glad that a human life has been prolonged.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—It was our privilege to be present last Sabbath morning, at the Bush St. Baptist Church, and listen to the closing discourse of their esteemed pastor, Rev. Wm. Rollinson, who expects to leave on the steamer of the 5th inst, for New York. The occasion was one of much interest. The congregation was large and attentive and we have seldom witnessed a deeper interest or a stronger feeling displayed than was evinced in these closing exercises. The text chosen for the occasion, was from 1st Peter 5:10. "But the God of all grace who hath called us into his eternal glory by Christ Jesus, after that ye have suffered awhile, make you perfect, establish, strengthen, settle you."

Introducing his subject by a few appropriate remarks, Mr. R. proceeded to develop the meaning of the passage and applied it to the circumstances under which they had assembled. He spoke of the "God of grace" as the source to which every christian would turn when seeking efficient aid and blessings, whether for itself or others. A singularity in the apostle's language was noticed at some length. He did not pray for, nor seem to expect the bestowal of blessings till "after that they had suffered awhile." The use of adversity, trial and even suffering in the dealings of God with his people, was forcibly developed. It was often a process indispensible to subsequent blessings, disciplining, elevating, and refining the heart, and developing every latent faculty of the soul. Suffering was the greatest test of manhood, by which the Christian was taught the strength or weakness of his faith, courage and endurence. The positive blessings comprehended in the text, were then noticed successively, and the objects of the apostle's prayer. He never desired that his brethren should suffer, but that God would perfect, establish, strengthen, settle them. These formed a weighty prayer, an answer to which would brighten any church with gladness, and make their path one of prosperity and joy. The whole discourse was copiously illustrated, and commanded the fixed attention of the audience.

Having closed the discussion of the text, Mr. Rollinson proceeded briefly, to review the period he had occupied the position of pastor among them; the joys and sorrows they had shared, the common labors in which they had engaged. The mutual harmony of pastor and people was alluded to, and the discourse closed by a parting address and touching appeal to church and congregation. Upon the whole, we regard the sermon delivered on this occasion as one of Mr. R.'s happiest efforts, and the numerous attendance and profound attention clearly proved how strong was his hold upon the sympathies of the Church and community.

J. B. S.

Home News.

DEPARTURE.—We understand that Rev. Wm. Speer, Editor of the *Oriental*, leaves to-morrow on a visit to the Sandwich Islands for his health

EARTHQUAKE.—A slight shock of an earthquake occurred Tuesday morning about half-past one o'clock.

BREAKING GROUND FOR THE RAILROAD.—The ceremony of breaking ground for the Railroad between this city and Mission Dolores, was performed yesterday by the Contractor, Capt. Denman, in the presence of a number of spectators at the southern terminus of the line of the proposed road. It is the intention of the Contractor to prosecute the work with all possible haste to its completion.—*San Francisco Herald*, 1st inst.

PERSONAL.—Ex Governor Biglor and family left on the Uncle Sam, on Saturday last, for a visit to the east, for the first time in seven years.

SAN FRANCISCO BOATS.—On and after the 1st. instant, the boats will leave Sacramento, for San Francisco at two o'clock, P. M., instead of three P. M., as heretofore.

COMMUTATION.—The sentence of Hoepke, for the murder of Hopkins, has been commuted to twelve month's imprisonment.

THE WERTH CASE.—The grand jury have found a bill of indictment aga inst William H. Werth, John C. Maynard, Henry C. Logan, Austian E. Smith, Thomas Parker. Chaarged with assault and battery, upon the person of Mr. Kingsbury, one of the editors of the *Evening Journal*.

Interior News.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT MARYSVILLE.—The wife of one Nicholas Sullivan, now in the mines, near Rabbit Creek, attempted to commit suicide last Wednesday at Marysville in a strange fashion. The *Express* says:

"She first shut up the two children in a box, in the house; she then caught some chickens and put in the box with them; this done, she collected some shavings and pieces of barrel staves in the yard, and after setting them on fire stepped into the midst of the flames, where she remained until taken out by some one who was attracted to the spot by her cries. Her lower limbs and one of her arms were shockingly burned. She was taken to the Hospital, where she now remains in a very critical condition. She had an abundant supply of provisions in the house, and there was every appearance of her having been well provided for. Of course she was insane.

DEAD.—The Marysville *Herald* says that the woman who attempted to commit suicide by fire a few days since in Marysville, died on Saturday.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A fatal affray occurred at La Grange, Stanislaus county, on the evening of the 26th inst., by which two men lost their lives and two others were wounded. The particulars are as follows:

James Dickerson, of Dickerson's Ferry, and Dr. Sumners, who resides below the Ferry, on the evening in question had some words in relation to a suit for land which had just been decided in favor of Dickerson and against Sumners. During the conversation, a scuffle ensued, and friends of parties interfered, when Sumners drew a revolver and fired at a man named Martin Anderson, the ball passing through the lower part of his body. Anderson, in return, fired twice at Sumners, one ball breaking his right arm near the shoulder, and the other penetrating his skull, from the effect of which he died almost instantly. Two others were wounded, but not dangerously. Anderson lingered in great agony until the next evening, when he died.

It is estimated that not fewer than fifty shots were fired, in the short space of two minutes, and the house in which the affray occurred is literally riddled with bullets.—*San Joaquin Republican*.

HOT WEATHER.—The Sacramento *Union* says, that on Saturday, 22nd inst., the mercury in Stockton advanced to, 90, in Marysville to 92 degrees.

ANOTHER FATAL MINING ACCIDENT.—Mr. P. R. Schaffer, from Buffalo, N. Y. was killed at Orleans Flat on Wednesday morning last, by the caving of a bank. Two others came near being buried at the same time.—*Nevada Journal*.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Robert A. Pierce, citizen of Yreka, died suddenly of inflammatory rhumatism, at that place on Thursday last. Mr. Pierce was originally from Focquire county, Virginia, from which place he emigrated to this country in 1850.

NEW POST OFFICES.—A post office has been established at Pea Vine and Bush Creek, Butte county. David Whipple is Post Master of the former, and D. G. Martin of the latter office. Application has also been made for a post office at Wyandotte.

RAILROAD TO AUBURN.—The *Placer Press* understands that the S. V. Railroad Co. will extend their road to Auburn if the citizens of Placer county will subscribe $100,000 in stock.

AURIFEROUS NUGGET.—The Georgetown *News* editor was shown, on Monday last, a nugget of pure gold weighing forty-two ounces and ten pennyweights, and valued at $730. It was taken out at Volcanoville.

COMPLETED.—The San Joaquin *Republican* learns that the San Joaquin Water Ditch is at last completed, and that the water is now running through its entire length.

THE LATE SHASTA ROBBERY.—The Yreka *Union* says that a hope is entertained of the capture of the villains who committed the highway robbery on the Yreka trail some two weeks ago.

Later from Oregon,

The steamer *Columbia* arrived on Wednesday. P. M., bringing highly interesting intelligence. From an extra *Oregonian*, dated Friday, March 28th, we extract the following:

On Tuesday night, the 25th inst., the Indians numbering about 800, attacked the Cascades, and took possession of the only pass by which communication may be had with the forces now in the field. They had burned every house at the Cascades, and also the steamer *Mary*. A number of whites were killed—reported at twenty. Upon the receipt of the news at Columbia, a public meeting was called, and instant relief despatched.

Atlantic Items.

By the *Sonora*, arrived on Friday 28th ult, we have dates from New York to the 5th, March.

THE STEAMER PACIFIC.—The Collins steamer *Pacific* has been out 44 days on the 25th February, but no information has been received of her at New York.

She was known to have fifty cabin and thirty second-cabin passengers; and officers and her crew numbered one hundred and forty-one persons. The insurance on the ship is large, amounting to $600,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the House a message was received from the President, transmiting and recommending to the favorable consideration of Congress, a communication from the Secretary of War, urging the approbation of three millions of dollars for increasing the military efficiency of the country.

TEXAS DEBT TO BE PAID.—A despatch from Washington states that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to pay the $7,500,000 Texas claims, as soon as the required notice has expired in July next.

CALIFORNIA FORTIFICATIONS.—The bill relating to fortifications in California, Texas, and Florida was discussed, and recommitted with instructions to the committee to report such works as may be neccessary.

KANSAS AND OREGON.—In the House, the Indian approbation bill was reported; also bills annulling the laws of Kansas respecting slavery and slave property, and authorizing the people of Oregon to form a State Government.

POLITICAL.—The National K. N. Convention at Philadelphia have nominated a majority of the Northern and Western delegation seceding—Millard Fillmore for President and Andrew J. Douelson, of Tennessee for Vice President.

DEFALCATION AT BOSTON.—Caleb S. Atkins, teller of the Washington Bank, Boston, was carried before the Police Court, February 26th charged with embezzling $14,000 of the funds of the institution. He was ordered to give bonds in $25,000.

HEAVY FAILURE.—The Norfolk *Herald* reports the failure of S. S. Summers, of Hyde Co. N. C., His liabilities are said to exceed $500,000.

The Atlas and Augus, two well known Albany papers have been uuited under one head. The proprietors and editors are Messrs Comstock and Casidy.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Jago de Cuba, at a qearter-past nine o'clock on the evening of the 13tn Feb.

All the telegraph cables crossing the Mississippi river have been carried away by the breaking up of the ice.

European News.

We have dates from Liverpool to Feb. 20th. The news is of little interest.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The British Government announce a new loan of $20,000,000.

THE CRIMEA.—It is said that five thousand British troops, were about to leave the Crimea for home. Three thousand troops from Malta are to take their place.

CANADA.—Troops are about being dispatched to Canada, and the military force greatly strengthend there.

THE PEACE PROSPECTS had grately increased. The opening of the Conferences at Paris, remains fixed for the 23d. of Feb.

RUSSIA.—The *Journal of St. Petersburg* officially announces the marriage of the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, to the Princess of Oldenburg Alexandra Petrowna.

California Legislature.

SENATE.

March 27.—The bill creating two additional Senatorial Districts in the north was considered, and indefinitely postponed.

March 28.—The Senate passed the bill providing for the funding of the State Indebtedness up to January next. The bill was so amended as to extend the payment of the bonds to 1875. The amount to be funded was limited to $1,200-000.

March 31st.—A message was received from the Govenor announcing the approval of the Settler's Bill. The bill, the special order of the day, to provide for the insurance of bonds for the erection of a State Capital building at Sacramento, was considered in committee of the whole. An amendment to submit the question to a vote of the people, was voted down, and several important amendments adopted. The bill was then considered in Senate, and passed.

ASSEMBLY.

The Consolidation bill was re-called from the Senate, and has been before the House since Thursday last. On Monday the Assembly struck out subdivision 9, of sect. 74—that portion confirming the Van Ness Ordinence. On Tuesday the bill with amendments was passed by vote of 54 ayes to 5 noes. T bill is now before the Senate.

April 1st—The bill for the better observance of the Sabbath, was passed by a vote of ayes 41, noes 28.

Sabbath School Convention.

To Sabbath School Superintendents and Teachers in the State of California and Oregon:—

At the monthly meeting of the San Francisco Sabbath School Union, held on the second Sabbath evening in February last, it was unanimously resolved that a Convention be held in this city on the second week in June next, commencing on Thursday the 12th of said month, at such place as shall hereafter be designated. The Convention to be composed of all the Superintendents and Teachers in this State and Oregon, for the purpose of communicating statistics and other information in relation to the progress and general condition of every Sabbath School connected with Evangelical Churches in this State and Oregon, as well as for mutual consultation and prayer in behalf of this important work.

It is believed by the Executive Committee of the Sabbath School Union, who are appointed to call this Convention, that the Sabbath School Institution is of vast importance to the religious interests of California and this whole wide extended Pacific Coast. And that upon the religious instruction of the young who are coming forward to fill the places of the present generation, depends, in a great degree, the future hopes and well-being of this forming country. And what Christians of the present day accomplish by their efforts will glorify God, and be their crown of rejoicing in eternity.

You are therefore cordially and earnestly invited to meet us in Convention in this city on the day and date herein above mentioned; and you are requested to fill out the blank report which is sent to every school, and to be present ed on that occasion, showing the origin and progress of the schools connected with your several churches; also, of any schools of a Missionary character in your vicinity; noting, also, all items of interest connected with the school; that we may be able to present to the world complete statistics, and the aggregate force of Sabbath School labors in this country.

And in consideration of such a gathering, and having, as we trust we may, the satisfaction of meeting you in christian fellowship, we shall all hope to be strengthened and encouraged to labor more ardently in teaching the young the precious truths of the Bible, and thus bear a prominent part towards evangelizing the world.

The annual meeting of the Sabbath School Union, of this city, will be held the Sabbath following the meeting of the Convention, which is expected to be an occasion of unusual interest, and it will afford you an opportunity of knowing what has been accomplished here in this cause.

We have made arrangements with the California Steam Navigation Company, to give a free return passage to all regular delegates. Also with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to discount one-quarter of the usual price of passage to delegates from Oregon.

You will please report yourselves, on arrival, to the Secretary of the S. S. Union, Mr. S. B. Stoddard, 87 Front street, corner of Clay, up stairs.

You will please invite your pastors and friends to join in this Convention.

In case neither Superintendents or Teachers can attend, we hope some friend may be substituted, who will present the report; and in case no delegate can come, that it will be forwarded by mail, to the Secretary.

J. W. McKEE, *Pres't S. S. Union.*
S. B. STODDARD, *Sec'y* " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. R. Rollinson, John Reynolds, W. K. Osborne, W. R. Wadsworth, R. P. Spier, W. H. Coddington, Willard Leonard, H. P. Coon.

The Report is to embody the following particulars:

Name; connection and location of the school; when organized; studies of the school; whole number of male and female scholars at the time of organization; number of male and female teachers; average attendance of male scholars at the present time; number of female; number of male teachers; number of female teachers; number in the Bible classes; number at teachers' meetings; number of volumes in the library; number of Sabbath School papers; conversions, if any; deaths, if any.

Character of Sandwich Islanders.—During a residence of twelve years at Honolulu, Rev. Mr. Damon has not known a single instance that a vessel sailing under the Hawiian flag left port on the Sabbath; and he firmly believes that the Christian element is more influential among the Hawiian people, than any other people.

Prize to a Soldier Worth Having.—A young soldier of the Second European Regiment at Madras has carried off a prize of 3,500 rupees, offered by a native prince for the best translation of an English Medical work into the Hindustan language.

MARRIED.

In this city, March 31st, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Horace Webster to Miss Ann M. Simons, daughter of General S. S. Simons.

In this city, April 2d, by Rev. I. H. Brayton, Mr. Francis Graham, of Georgetown, to Miss L. Maria Turrill, of Mormon Island.

In this city, March 31st, by the Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, Mr. Warren B. Mead, to Miss Sarah J. Sears.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
—MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF—
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips,
Collars, Saddle Ware, &c.
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Between Commercial and Sacramento streets,
C. MAIN, }
E. H. WINCHESTER, } San Francisco.

N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to. Good assortment Concord Stage Harness ... Stage Stocks and Lashes, of the best quality, constantly on hand. ap3tf

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SAMUEL ADAMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, corner of Clay and Dupont streets, San Francisco.

One of the largest assortments of Drugs, Chemicals, and approved Medicines that can be found, and constantly increasing by direct importation.

Ships' Medicine Chests Replenished. a3tf

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

MEDICINES for DISEASES of HORSES Sheep, Swine, Dogs, and other Domestic animals, prepared from the most effective and successful receipts, and sold by SAMUEL ADAMS,
Druggist and Apothecary,
ap3tf Corner of Clay and Dupont streets.

RATS, COCKROACHES AND FLIES. A thorough Destroyer and Exterminator. Prepared and sold by Samuel Adams.

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Van Vleck, Read & Drexel,	New York.
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Johnston, Brothers & Co.,	Baltimore.
A. J. Wheeler Esq.,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Haskell & Co.,	Exchange Bank, St Louis, Mo.
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A. D. Hunt & Co,	Louisville, Ky.
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GERMAN TONIC
—AND—
AROMATIC BITTERS.

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JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c. &c.
And an Elegant, Salubrious and Wonderful RESTORATIVE, IN ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

VIRTUES OF THE GERMAN BITTERS.

In all diseases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs, the German Tonic and Aromatic Bitters surpass any medicine that has ever been devised. By a peculiar process of German chemistry, they possess the power of warming and invigorating the functions of the Stomach, while they diminish the feverish sensibility of the nerves and fibre.

They fortify and strengthen a weak stomach, and quickly dissipate all unpleasant pains and symptoms. They calm spasmodic action; and, in a word, remove, with astonishing power, all the disorders occasioned by weakness and debility, provided the patient be not afflicted with indissoluble organic obstructions.

These Bitters are highly esteemed in the West Indies and Southern part of the United States, for nourishing and invigorating the nervous system, and acting as a general restorative on debilitated constitutions arising from bilious complaints contracted in warm climates.

They are pre-eminently efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, and all consumptive habits. They purify the blood, ease the most unpleasant sensations in the stomach, promote a gentle warmth and perspiration. They are delightfully aromatic to the taste and smell; agreeably stimulating and stringent in their action on the fibres of the stomach; giving that proper tension and activity to these delicate organs which good digestion requires.

Prepared only, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist, corner Clay and Dupont streets, San Francisco; and at retail by Druggists generally throughout this State and Oregon.

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No. 87 WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale,
Bleached, Sperm, Polar, Lard and China
OIL,
IN CASKS, BARRELS, AND CASES!
TANNERS' OIL IN BBLS.
NEATSFOOT IN BBLS. & CASES.
Camphene and Burning Fuid, in cases.
Alcohol, 80 to 95 per ct., in bbls and cases.
Camphene and Oil Wicking, of all kinds.
Candle Wicking, and Platted Wick for Soda and Pot Ash, [Star Candles.
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☞Our Oils, Camphene and Fulid are of our own manufacture, and all sales are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. F. KNOX & CO.

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PLOWS, Plow Points, Spades, Shovels, Harrows.
SYTHES and Sneaths, Grain Cradles, Horse Rakes.
THRESHERS, (2 to 8 horse) Garden, Canal, and Brick Barrows.
WAGONS, (2 to 8 horse,) Carts, Drays, Ox Yokes.
OX BOWS, Churns, Hoes, Gin Geering for hoisting.
CHAIN PUMP WHEELS, Cranks and Shafts.
PLATFORM SCALES, Counter Scales, Bathing Tubs.
Together with a general assortment of Farming Implements.
For sale by
J. D. ARTHUR,
mh20 Washington street, near Davis.

REMOVAL.

FOR THE ACCOMODATION of THEIR numerous customers, the NOISY CARRIER'S Book and Stationery Company, HAVE REMOVED TO HOWARD'S NEW FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,

Having one entrance on Battery street, one door from Long Wharf, and one entrance on Long Wharf, one door from the corner of Battery street. The numbers are 97 Battery street, and 64 and 66 Long Wharf.

From the great increase in their business facilities, and the amount of NEW GOODS just received, they feel confident they can attend to the wants of their old friends and customers, together with the wants of such new friends and customers as choose to honor them with their patronage, in a most satisfactory manner.

CHAS. P. KIMBALL, Proprietor.

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The store formerly occupied by them. Possession given immediately. m20tf

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THIS INSTITUTION first opened Sept. 20th, 1852, and now (it is believed) the oldest SELECT SCHOOL in this city—still embraces in its course of instruction: LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, SPANISH, MUSIC, and all the branches of a finished English Education. A limited number of young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principals. French and Spanish pupils taught to Speak and Write the English Language, with propriety. For particulars, see circulars, or consult the Principals, 193 California street.

MR. & MRS. WILLIAMSON.

P. S.—In this Institution, Professor De Laguna, a highly educated gentleman, from Paris, and eminently successful as a teacher, will from this day conduct the French, Spanish and German Department. mh20-1m*

REMOVAL.

JANSON, BOND & CO., Importers & Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Have removed their stock to 95 BATTERY, CORNER OF CLAY STREET, Where they will be happy to wait on their friends. They have in store and constantly arriving—

India, Dwight, Stark & Salmon Fall Brown Drills;
Appleton, Howard, Nashua Extra and Utica Brown Sheetings;
Laconia, Amoskeag's and other Bleached Drills;
7-8, 4-4, 6-4, 84 & 10-4 Bleached Sheetings, various brands.
Thorndyke, Lehigh, Mohawk and other Tickings;
Jewett City, Webster and Lancaster Denims;
Keystone, Jewett City and Octnora Stripes;
Merrimac, Cocheca, Conestoga and Allen's Print;
Blue and Orange, Blue and White, Green & Orange do;
Cotton Duck, various brands, from no 000 to 10;
Matheson, Howard, Bear and Potomac Raven Ducks;
Cambrics, Checks, Cottonades and Jeans;
Ginghams, Lawns, Chintz and other Dress Goods;
Flannels, Cassimeres, Coatings and Linens;
Cotton Hose, Socks, Shirts, Overalls;
White, Blue and Scarlet Blankets, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, &c.

And a large and well assorted stock of MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS, which they offer low and on the most advantageous terms.

AT THEIR NEW STAND,
mh20-3m 95 Battery Street, Corner of Clay, SAN FRANCISCO.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

J. J. LECOUNT, (late Lecount & Strong,) Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERIODICALS, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc.

Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Has now in store, and offers to the Trade at a slight advance on New York cost, a large and complete assortment of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS, in all the different departments of Literature, Standard Poetical, Scientific, and Miscellaneous Works, to which additions are constantly being made.

LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS, comprising all the standard works. A large and well assorted stock will be found constantly in store.

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of every description, in various languages. All the new works received as soon as issued from the various publishing houses in the United States.

STATIONERY of all kinds, embracing the finest French, English and American manufacture.

J. J. L. is Special Agent for California, for most Eastern Newspapers and Periodicals, which circulate in this State, among which are the Boston Journal for California, N. O. Delta, Courier des Etats Unis, Cincinnati Commercial, Missouri Republican, N. Y. Herald, Tribune, &c., together with all the other leading papers published in the Atlantic States and Europe.

The Book-Binding, Blank-Book manufacturing, and Lithographic departments connected with the establishment, are as complete as any in the United States, and all orders will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

Special Agents residing in New York and Europe keep the house constantly supplied with every kind of goods pertaining to the trade, and will attend to all orders for rare and valuable Books, not obtainable in this market.

The attention of the Trade is respectfully solicited.

feb7-3m J. J. LECOUNT.

PIONEER NURSERY,
ALAMEDA.

This Nursery took the First Premium at the State Fair for 1855 held at Sacramento.

A. H. Myers, at the Pioneer Nursery Alameda, Has on hand, for the Market this season at reduced prices, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUDDED AND GRAFTED FRUIT TREES, VINES, ETC., EMBRACING

APPLES—50 Best varieties, from 1 to 3 years old.
PEACH—20 Best varieties, from 1 to 2 years old.
PEAR—10 Best varieties, from 1 to 2 years old.
CHERRY—10 Best varieties, from 1 to 2 years old.

Also, Almond, Nectarine, Plum, Apricot, Fig Trees, Grape Vines, Current, Gooseberry and Raspberry Bushes. Four best varieties o Strawberry Plants. and Ornamental Shrubbery.

TERMS CASH—On sales made at the Nursery, a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made. Orders promptly attended to A. H. MYERS, Proprietor.

☞Alameda, is 8 miles from San Francisco, and 4 miles south of Oakland. nov9 3m

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

WEDNESDAY, P. M., April 2d.

Transactions in general merchandise for the past week have been quite limited.

There has been no disposition manifested by the Jobbers to make purchase of any description of goods, except in small quantities, and at low prices; although there has been no notable change in any of the important staples, except the upward tendency in Flour and Grains. Yet in consequence of the late heavy imports, the market is considerably depressed.

Consignees have very prudently received goods into store, rather than to force them upon the market at ruinous prices. We deem this to be the only wise course in the present state of things, inasmuch, also, as the trade here are unable to take them, having themselves but a very limited country demand at present; and if held firm in first hands, confidence will thereby be strengthened.

Considerable operations have been made in Flour, within the past few days. The price has advanced to $10 50, and Barley to 3½@3¾c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—	
Well assorted Invoices of Seasonable Goods—cost and charges	
BREAD—	
Pilot Bread in bbls. ℔ lb	6
Navy in bbls	5 1-2
Crackers in tins	8 @ 10
BROOMS—	
Eastern, per dozen	3,00 @ 4,00
CANDLES—	
Sperm ℔ lb	45
Adamantine	30 @ 32½
COFFEE—	
Java	12 1-2
Manilla	11 @ 12
Rio	12 1-2 @ 13
CORDAGE—	
Manilla, American made	16
Tarred do do	15
Bale Rope do do	
COAL—	
Lackawana	21
Cumberland	22,50
DRY GOODS—	
Clothing, Full Stock, paying about cost and charges	
Blankets, cost and charges	
Brown Sheetings	8 @ 8½
do Drillings	8½ @ 9
Bleached Shirtings	8 @ 12½
Cotton Duck, No. 1 to 5	26
do do No. 6 to 10	28
FLOUR AND MEAL—	
Gallego & Haxall	14,00 @ 15,00
Domestic	8,50 @ 9,00
Corn meal, half bbls	3,25
FRUITS & PRESERVES—	
Apples, dried	12½
Peaches do Chile	25 @ 30
Currants, Zante	25
Pie fruits, ass td per doz	5,00
Ass'td Preserves	5 1-2 @ 6
Fresh Fruits, in tins	5 1-2 @ 6
Brandy Fruits, qts	5,00 @ 6,00
Figs, Smyrna	20
Raisins per box, layer	5,50
Almonds	15 @ 18
Walnuts, English	06
Lobsters, in lb tins	4,50
Turkey, do do	8,00
Chicken, do	8,00 @ 8,50
GRAIN—	
Barley	2¾
Wheat	3
Oats	2 1-2
GUNNY BAGS—	
In bales	16
do bundles	15
GUNPOWDER—	
Am. Blasting	6,50
HARDWARE—	
Shovels, Ames' L H bright	10,00 @ 11,00
Picks, Collins'	10,00 @ 12,00
HONEY—	
American, 2lb tins, ℔ doz	4,50
IRON—	
Scotch Pig, per ton	45,00 @ 47,00
LUMBER—	
Eastern Lumber	50,00 @ 60,00
Shingles, Eastern	5,00 @ 6,00
Redwood Lumber	35,00 @ 40,00
Oregon do	30,00 @ 35,00
LEAD—	
Sheet Lead	9
Lead Pipe	10 @ 11
White Lead pure	10 @ 10¼
LIME AND CEMENT—	
Cement, Rosendale	5,00 @ 5,50
Lime	5,00
OILS—	
Linseed, boiled ℔ gal	1,32 @ 1,35
Sperm, crude	1,05
Olive, in bottles	4,50
Turpentine	70 @ 72½
POTATOES—	
California	5 1-2
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES—	
Beef, mess bbl	18,00
Pork, clear, bbls	28,00
do mess	26 @ 27
Bacon Ex. Clear	14½
Hams, in brine	14½
Lard, in 10 lb tins	18½
do 20 lb do	16 1-2
do in kegs	18 1-2
Butter new Eastern	36 @ 44
Cheese, do	15
do California	20
Sugar, Crushed	12½
do New Orleans	11
do Manilla	8½ @ 9
do China, No 1	9
Soap, Castile, ℔ lb	12
do Brown	8
Saleratus, per lb	7
Cream Tartar	37 1-2
Oysters, per doz	8,00 @ 10,00
Tea, Gunpowder ℔ lb	40 @ 45
do Imperial & Hyson	40
SYRUP—	
East Boston	95
SALT—	
Fine, 20lb bags	40
do 10lb bags	20
do 5lb do	14
SPICES—	
Assorted, cost and charges	
Yeast Powder, Preston & Merrill's, per gross	25,00
TIN PLATES—	
Plates, I C coke	13,00
do I X charcoal	14,00

MISCELLANEOUS ADV'TS

TO SURVEYORS, ENGINEERS, &C. For sale, at the manufacturer's price, a THEODOLYTE, LEVEL and COMPASS combined, made by Michael Dowling, Newark, N J—Apply to Samuel Adams,
a3tf Corner of Clay and Dupont streets.

SAN JOSE NURSERY.
L. PREVOST,
Has on hand for the Market this Season, at very
Reduced Prices,
☞ 100,000 ☜
BUDDED AND GRAFTED
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, ETS.,
EMBRACING

Apple, 55 best varieties, from 1 to 3 years old,
Pear, 59 do do do 1 to 3 do do
Peach, 45 do do do 1 to 2 do do
Apricot 6 do do do 1 to 2 do do
Plum, 14 do do do 1 to 2 do do
Cherry, 16 do do do 1 to 2 do do
Grapevines 20 do do do 1 to 2 do do
Strawberry, 8 do do do 1 to 2 do do
Rose bushes 95 do do do 1 to 3 do do

Also, Almond, Nectarine, Fig, Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry Bushes; Greenhouse Plants and Ornamental Shrubbery.

☞TERMS CASH—Orders promptly attended. Direct to L. PREVOST, San Jose City. jan10-3m

Catalogues can be obtained at the Nursery, gratis.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a full assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, among which are

Onion—Yellow, White and Red
Beets of all the varieties,
Carrot— do Radish— do
Lettuce— do Cauliflower— do
Cabbage— do Cucumber— do
Melon— do Turnip— do

And all the varieties of other seeds. Rare varieties of Peas and Beans, Grass Seeds,—Timothy, Clover, Lucerne, Lawn, Orchard, Rye and Red Top. Flower Seeds and Dutch Bulbs and Bulb Glasses, Herb seeds, and Shaker Herbs, Locust and other forest tree seeds, Birds Seeds, etc., etc., being the best assortment in the State.

I. M. MOORE & CO.
jan10-3m 110 California St.

CODINGTON & TABER,
GROCERS, NO. 110 KEARNY STREET,
—Have on hand—

CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.—A fine assortment and very choice qualities now on hand. Also, Old Gov't Java, Rio, and other Coffee in grain, also Fresh Ground daily, for sale in quantities to suit.

SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Verplank and McMullin, 65 Front street
Macondray & Co, 62 Sansome street.
Bond and Hale, 63 and 65 Sansome st.
Lent, Newell, & Co 115 Battery street.
Bray & Bros, Commission Merchants, 97 Front.
F A Foster, 30 Front street.
Stowell & Stoddard, Brokerage and Commission, 87 Front.
C A Gillingham, 79 Washington st.
G P Loucks, Com and Produce, No 6 Clay, near East.
J T McDougal, 167 Sansome st
William H Dow, Davis st between California and Pine
Sherman and Dutton, Hay Dealers, cor Stewart and Mission

BLACKSMITHS.

Beeching and Post, 35 Pine st. betwen Battey and First.
Nelson & Doble, Pine street bet Battery and Front.
Sims and Fraser, Blacksmithing, Oregon st. near Front.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS & UPHOLSTERY

C Scribner, Furniture, Bedding &c 175 Jackson st.
Frank Baker, 162 and 112 Clay street.
Hurgren & Shindler, Furniture, Bedding, 169 Jackson.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF CLOTHING.

W G Badger, 109 Battery street.
D L Ross and Co, Clothing, 113 Battery st.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF BOOTS & SHOES.

E w Parker, 199 Clay st Boot and Shoe store
S. A Wood, Dealer in Boots and Shoes 111 Battery st.
Knight, Harmon & Childs, corner Battery and Richmond.
J W Morrison, Importers and Jobbers, 91 Battery.
J B Roberts and Co, 102 Battery street.

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE.

Sigrist Bro's, Tin sheet-iron ware and stoves, 116 Kearney st
N. Lecomte, Stoves and Tin ware, worker in Tin and Sheet Iron, 89 Clay st.
W F Camp, Saw Maker and Repairer, large Circular Saws Gummed and Straightened, Montgomery near cor Pacific.
Southworth & Co, Hardware and Mining Tools, 44 Battery.
Thomas Tillotson & Co, Hardware and Cutlery, 48 Battery.
Hawley & Co, Importers and Dealers Hardware, cor California and Battery sts.
J H alleck & Co, Foreign and Domestic Hardware, 99 Sansome st.
W Grattan, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods, Sacramento near Montgomery.
J D Hunt & Co, Hardware, corner Battery and Merchant
Fitzgerald & Co, Importers and Jobbers, 112 Battery st.
Clark & Locke, Hardware, Metals and Tinman's Stock, Battery street.
J W Britton, Hardware, Stoves and Sheet Iron, 60 Sacramento.
DeLong, McNeil & Co, Hardware and Mining Tools, 63 Battery street.
W M Rockwell, Hardware Dealer, 108 Battery street.
Reay & Johnson, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Workers, 41 Battery street.
Hubbard & Co, Stove Dealers, 117 Sansome street.
O V Sawyer & Co, Hardware and Shoe Findings, 105 Front.
Benchley & Co, Foreign and Domestic Hardware, 62 Battery

FOUNDRIES.

Goddard and Co., Pacific Foundry and Machine Shop, First st. between Mission and Howard.
Thomas Snow, Boiler and Sheet Iron Works, Market Square cor Bush and Market sts.

STENCIL CUTTER.

F M Trueworthy, Stencil Cutter, Iron Buildings, cor Sansome and California sts

LEATHER DEPOT.

Encinal Tanning Co. cor Washington and Battery Sts.

UNDERTAKER.

J w whaling, 161 Sacramento street
Nathaniel Gray, Sacramento st near Dupont st.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Bordwell & Co, Pine st, bet Battery and Sansome.
A R Wells, Stair Builder, 196 Sansome st.

CONFECTIONERY.

Confectionery and Ice-Cream Saloon, 201 washington, Plaza
Mercer and Bernheim, Confectioners, 126 Kearney st
G Mitchler, Confectionery, 251 Washington st, near Stockton

BAG FACTORIES.

Greenwood & Co, 62 Sansome st. bet. Calafornia and Pine.
C L North, Machine Sewing 145 Sansome st.

MARKETS.

Plaza Market, stall 24 George Bowers, Oysters, Clams, etc
" " 12, Conant & Bailey, Butter Eggs, etc
" " 3, Averill and Ambrose Meats, Sausages
" " 13, Waters and Co Produce Dealers
" " 1, M Richardson, Dealer in Vegetables
" " 19, S P Whitman and Co Butter, Eggs
Stewart St Market, D L Carlton and Co. near Mission.
Pacific Market, A Thompson, Game and Poultry Dealer.
Golden Gate Market, Davis st. John A May, Meats etc.

BAKERIES.

Mission Street Bakery, Boyd & Miller 139 Mission n First st
Bond & Co's Bakery, 306 Stockton st bet Broadway and Pacific.
New York Bakery, Kauce & Thompson, 160 Kearney.

HOTELS and RESTAURANTS.

Walton House, Walton & Smith cor. Battery and Vallejo sts
Bay State House 68 Front st below Com L Dickerman,
St Charles Hotel, Baxter and Stevens, First st near Market
Hendrickson's Dining Saloon, 74, 76, 78 and 80 Commercial and 111 Clay street.
Winn's Fountain Head, Clay st opposite the Plaza.
Rassette Hou corner Bush and Sansome sts.
Keystone Temperance House, Jackson st, below Davis.
Crescent City Hotel, Sansome, extending fm Clay to Commercia
Clinton Hotel, 87 and 89 Pacific st, bet Battery and Sansome
What Cheer House, R B Woodward, 119 Sacramento st.
Susquehanna House, M H Kelsea, 172 Battery.
Albion House, G D Hagar, 40 Montgomery.
Aldens' Restaurant, 150 & 152 Clay st.
Oriental Hotel, A. Richardson, cor Battery and Bush sts.
Railroad House, Haley & Thompson, 48 Comerc'l and 87 Clay
International Hotel, Peck & Fisher, 176 Jackson st.
Tehama House, G W Frink, corner California and Sansome.
Wilson's Exchange, Estabrook & James, 71 Sansome street.
Central Hotel, R Savage, 229 Clay st, cor Waverly Place.

BATHS.

San Francisco Baths, and Hair Dressing Saloon 180 Washington st. J. Grief Proprietor.
Md. A O Toole's, Hair Restorative, Pine st 2nd door below Kearney.
McKenna and Sinclair, Hair Dressers and Wig Makers, Commercial st., opposite Railroad House.
Metropolitan Baths, Hair Dressing, Shaving and Shampooing Saloon, ander Montgomery Block.
Montgomery Baths, Hair Dressing, Shaving and Shampooing Saloon, opposite Montgomery Block.

OIL AND CAMPHENE.

Stott Co, Camphene, Lamps, Globes, cor 126 Sansome st.

DENTISTS.

Cole & Finney, corner Clay and Kearney.

LAWYERS.

H I Thornton, 136 Sacramento st.
James D Thornton, 136 Sacramento st.
H B Janes, Attorney at Law, cor Merchant and Montgom'y
Wm K Osborn, Attorney at Law, 134 Montgomery street.
E O Crosby, Attorney at Law, No 7 Court Block, Clay st.

Milliners and Dress Makers.

Mrs Tarbox and Collins, Cloak and Dress Makers, 148 Sac. st
Mrs B Cooke, Millinery, Fancy Goods, 181 washington st

SADDLERY ETC.

Main & Winchester, Saddlery harness, etc, 82 Battery.

GROCERIES.

W F Boardman and Co. Family Groceries, 88 Kearny st
Howe & Co, Grocers, 116 Sansome street.
Codington & Taber, 110 Kearny st, bet California and Pine.
Bucklew & Co, Family Groceries, 206½ Clay street, Plaza.
R McKee and Co, 54 Front st.
A C Hendley & Co, Clay st wharf, near East st.

FLOUR AND FEED STORES.

Clinton Steam Flouring Mill Co's Depot, 13 Washington st bet Front and Davis.
W B Peake, Flour Dealer, Washington st bet Front and Davis
Eaton & Bostwick, Flour feed, &c. cor Davis & Wash'ton
Haraszty & Co. Hay and Grain, 22 Kearney near Po st
Adams & Smith, Flour, Hay, etc, cor Market and Davis sts.
Samuel Pillsbury, Hay, Oats, Barley, Bran, 116½ Sansome st

PHYSIANS AND APOTHECARIES.

Dr Ayres, 230 Washington st.
Dr Coit, 235 Washington st.
United States Drug Store, cor of Pine and Kearny st.

AGRICULTURAL.

J D Arthur, Agricultural Tools, 3 Washington st.

WOOD AND COAL.

John Rudman, Corner of Market and Front Streets,
Adams & Smith, corner Market and Davis sts.
John Lewis, Wood and Coal Yard, 21 Washington st, below Davis.

COOPERAGE.

Patrick Skehen & Jas. Wilkinson, Battery st b Green a Union
R W Gunn's Cooperage, Oil Casks, Barrels, 153 California st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J L Ottingnon, 159 California street, Carriage Maker
L H Bailey, 200 Clay st Apothecary store
J McMahon, Jewelry, watches and clocks 187 Clay st.
Savage & Harrison, House, Sign, Painters, 6 Brenham Place
Stratton and Co Auctioneers, 137 Sacramento street
W O Andrews, Real Estate Agent, 13 Wells Building Clay cor Montgomery st.
Ramsay and Bergson Carpenters and Builders, 69 Merchant,
Abernethy, Clark and Co East st bet Market and Mission.
Peter Smith, Agent Fish Dealer, 55 Clay st.
C W and G W Armes, Broom Makers cor Market a Main sts
C H Hudson, California Mustard depot cor Front a Pine sts.
Haynes and Lawton, Crockery, No. 128 Sansome street Merchant.
John C Ayres, Brass Foundry and Lock Factory, Oregon st bet Front and Davis sts
J F Hall and E R Hawley, City Laundry, Stevenson st, near corner of Kearny and Market, office Niantic building.
Alexander Coffin, Inspector of provisions, 164 Front st.
J P Raymond & Co, Produce, 32 Clay, bet Drumm and East
Dilhorn & Co, Gas Fixtures, Lamps, 184 Montgomery st.
Murray, Locksmith, 129 Montgomery st.
J Jewett, Agent B F Palmer's Artificial Leg, 68 Merchant
John Hanna, Market st, Public Stores, Plaster and Cement.
E W Parker, Importer, Powder, Shot and Lead, 137 Front.
A. rian & Story, Duck, Rope, and Naval Stores, 89 Front.
Janson, Bond & Co, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, co Battery and Hallack sts.
Ford & Webb, Blank Books and Stationary, 123 Sansome st.
Farmer, Chase & Co, Chemical Works, 64 Front street

JUST PUBLISHED, AND RECEIVED

Per last steamer—BETTS' ADMIRALTY REPORTS, 1 vol. The Admiralty Decisions by the Hon. Samuel R. Betts Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The above WORK can be obtained by applying to CHAS. E. BRAYTON, office of "The Pacific," 68 Merchant street, sole Agent for California. Price, $5 21.

San Francisco, February , 1856. feb14 tf

MISCELLANEOUS ADV'TS.

YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
ORGANIZED JULY, 1853.

President .... WM G BADGER
Recording Secretary .... E W PLAYTER
Corresponding Secretary .... JOSIAH BAON
Librarian .... L P FISHER
Treasurer .... ANDREW MILLER

This Association is designed especially to promote the moral, intellectual and social improvement of the Young Men of San Francisco, and is wholly free from sectarian aims and influences.

THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS.

Over the Post Office, are open every day and evening. Strangers and others are invited to visit our Reading Rooms which are free, and supplied with leading Newspapers and Periodicals from all parts of the United States.

The Library contains about one thousand volumes of Standard, Religious, Historical, and Miscellaneous Works, and is open daily from 3 to 10 P. M., except Sundays—on Sundays from 8 to 10 A. M.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

The payment of an annual fee of five dollars constitutes an active member, and of three dollars an associate member, under the provisions of the constitution, with all the advantages of the institution, without further dues or payments.

A payment of twenty-five dollars constitutes a life member without further dues. oct19-

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO., General Agency and Employment Office.—The Young Mens' Christian Association, with a view to facilitate the finding of employment for all who are in need of it, and also to protect from imposition, have authorized the undersigned to open an Employment Office under their supervision. Applications are received for clerks and others in confidential positions, for teachers of schools and private teachers, for mechanics and farm hands, for seamstresses, day laborers, cooks, nurses and servants, both male and female, and also for Chinese help. All persons wishing to employ will readily appreciate the advantages which this office possesses for answering their wants in the most satisfactory manner.

ORDERS from the country promptly attended to, Bills collected, Houses rented, Loans negociated, &c.

Refer to W. G. Badger, President Asso'n, E. W. Playter, Sec'y, or to any other member of the Young Mens' Christian Association.

Our Rooms are adjacent to the rooms of the Association, over the Plaza Market. GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.

mar6-3m

JOHN TAYLOR,

32 Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Druggists, Chemical and Confectioners' GLASS-WARE.

Perfumery in all its Varieties.

DRUGGISTS AND LIQUOR LABELS.

—ALSO—

SODA-WATER BOTTLES, CORKS AND TWINE.

N. B. J. T. is in constant receipt of the above articles direct from the manufactories in the Eastern States and Europe, and is prepared to furnish his customers in quantities to suit, and at the lowest market rates. July 1 3m

JONA KITTRIDGE,
(Successor to J. H. HAYWOOD,)
Manufacturer of Fire-proof Doors, Shutters,
VAULTS, &c. &c.
Battery, near Pacific street, ... San Francisco.

☞N. B.—Orders from the country promptly attended to. A large assortment of Second-hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, FOR SALE AT VERY LOW RATES. mh20-6m

WATCHES!
DIAMONDS!
—AND—
FINE JEWELRY.
—ALSO—
SILVER WARE!
To be had of
JOHN W. TUCKER,
No. 125 MONTGOMERY ST.,
FOR ONE HALF THE PRICE THEY CAN
mh20] BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE.

CODINGTON & TABER,
GROCERS, NO. 110 KEARNY STREET,
—Keep constantly on hand—
Assorted Pie Fruits in cases of one doz
Assorted Preserved Fruits for desert
Assorted Jellies and Jams
Fresh Peaches, Strawberries, Whortleberries, &c., all in quantities to suit families.

BLANK BOOKS!—
If you want half bound Blank Books;
If you want Books bound in Sheep;
If you want Books bound in Imitation Russia;
If you want Books bound with Russian Bands;
If you want Books bound with full Russia—
Call on the
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK and STATIONERY CO.
If you want them by the case;
If you want them by the Dozen;
If you want them by the sett;
If you want them by the single book;
If you want them any way—
Call or send to
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK and STATIONERY CO
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,
o6-1y San Francisco.

STATIONERY FOR THE MULTITUDE.
If you want Letter Paper;
If you want Bill Paper;
If you want Foolscap;
If you want anything to write on—
Call at the
NOISY CARRIER BOOK and STATIONERY CO.
If you want it by the Case;
If you want it by the Ream;
If you want it by the Quire;
If you want it sent by steamboat;
If you want it sent by express—
Call or send to
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK and STATIONERY CO.
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf
d San Francisco

TYPE! TYPE! Don't Loose Your Clean Linen—A nice lot of Type and Ink of the real Metcalf make, for marking clothes, to be used without preparation, and the ink is warranted indelible if properly used. Also, a few Stencil Letter of various sizes.

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,
dec-13-1y San Francisco.

SPANISH BOOKS!
AT THE
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.

OLLENDORF'S METHOD OF LEARNING TO READ and Write Spanish, German, French and Italian. Dictionaries of the above languages, of various sizes, from Velasquez's large Spanish and English, to the other extreme of Neuman & Barretti's small.

—ALSO—

A small invoice of Miscellaneous Spanish Books, lately received, interesting to all who can read them. At NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.,
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,
doce 13-1v San Francisco.

RUSSIAN HILL HOTEL
FOR INVALIDS.

THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF Five Trustees, and charge of experienced and competent PHYSICIANS, offers superior inducements to such persons as are desirous of remaining quiet for a time under Medical treatment, and enjoy the comforts of home.

Persons suffering from any form of disease, (except cholera and small pox,) will be received any time, and full board furnished. (Meals served in private rooms, if desired, without extra charge.)

The ROOMS of the Hotel are large, airy, and well furnished with every convenience.

Experienced NURSES will always be in attendance, and every means used calculated to insure the speedy convalescence of patients.

The CHARGES will be moderate in all cases, and no extra expense for Medicine, Lights or Baths.

The PHYSICIANS in attendance are well known to the public as scientific and trustworthy gentlemen.

Connected with the Hotel is a Dispensary for worthy indigent persons, where Medical attendance and Medicine will be furnished gratis.

For admission, application must be made to the Physicians, at their office, northeast corner of Washington and Dupont streets, San Francisco.

All Letters must be addressed as above.

Hon. JAMES VAN NESS, }
Hon. JOHN S. HAGER, }
Hon. JAMES M. ESTELL } Trustees.
WM. G. WOOD, Esq., }
C. V. GREY, Esq. }

PHYSICIANS.

LORENZO HUBBARD, M.D., J. D. BROWN, M.D.

N.B.—Indigent persons will be prescribed for at the Dispensary, on the northeast corner of Washington and Dupont streets, on each day of the week, Sundays excepted, between the hours of one and two o'clock. Diseases of the Eye treated on Saturdays.

Dr. L. HUBBARD, on Diseases of Women and Children.
Dr. J. D. BROWN, on Surgical Diseases generally.
feb7-3m

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP,
FIRST STREET,
BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD.

Grateful to our numerous friends for their liberal patronage, and determined to meet the increasing demand for CASTINGS and MACHINERY, we are constantly making additions to our Extensive Works. Among these is a

POWERFUL STEAM HAMMER,

which enables us to execute the largest and heaviest forge work, cheaper than any other establishment in the city; and we can, with the greatest confidence, announce to the public the

Best Foundry and Machine Shop
ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

☞Our patrons shall ever find us thorough in our work, fair in our dealings, and moderate in our prices.

☞With the largest assortment of PATTERNS, and new ones constantly making, we can execute orders on the shortest notice, for

STEAM ENGINES,
HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE;
QUARTZ MILLS, OF EVERY MODEL,
—AND—
STAMPERS OF WHITE IRON,
Superior to any other for this use, and imported only by ourselves.
MINING PUMPS OF ALL KINDS,
FLOURING MILLS,
Gang, Sash Muley, and Circular Saw Mills,
SHINGLE MACHINES, Cutting 24,000 per day, and more Perfectly than any in use.

Car Wheels and Axles, of all dimensions; Building Fronts; Round, Square, and Fluted Columns, Balcony Railings, Horse Powers, Stove and Plow Castings, Retorts, Grate Bars, Range Plates, Boiler Fronts, Water Backs, Wheelbarrow Wheels, Smut Mills, Sash Weights, Brass Work, and, indeed, Castings and Machinery of every description, whatever.

☞All Work Warranted According to Order.☜

Orders from the Country, by Express or otherwise, with a remittance, or satisfactory reference, will be promptly filled.

mh27tf. GODDARD & CO.

JOB PRINTING.

RUGGLES PATENT.

THE PACIFIC
BOOK, NEWSPAPER,
—AND—
JOB PRINTING OFFICE
IS NOW PERMANENTLY LOCATED ON
Washington St.
Between Sansome and Battery, (Hutton & Co's Building)
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

This establishment is well provided with all the necessary materials, including three of the best machine Presses, for the rapid execution of every kind of letter-press printing, and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. feb 7-tf

MELODEONS, PIANOFORTES, VIOLINS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
172 Washington St.

The Musical World is invited to examine the very extensive Stock of Musical Goods now on hand.—Pianofortes, and every other description of Instruments of the first quality, and so warranted, fresh Strings for Guitars, Violins, ets., ets, constantly arriving from Europe and the Atlantic cities.

Repairing and tuning attended to with care and dispatch.

Popular and fashionable Sheet Music received by each steamer; Fancy Goods, Toys, Canes, Flags, Baskets, Boxing and Fencing Gloves and Foils, Billiard Balls, Cue Leather and Wax in great variety. Bird Cages of every pattern and size. Stationery, Statuary and Perfumery, for sale at wholesale or retail at the establishment long known as

ATWILL & CO.

NOISY CARRIER'S
BOOK AND STATIOERY CO.
COR. LONG WHARF AND BATTERY STS.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS CASH.

N. C. B. & S. Co., Importers and Dealers in Books and Stationery, both Foreign and Domestic, and everything in the line, would call the attention of all News Agents, Expressmen, and ooksellers, to the following list of Magazines and Newspapers, which we will furnish with dispatch together with Books, Stationery, late publications, Novels and in fact anything at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. All orders will be answered promptly and must be prepaid or franked by Postmaster.

Harpers Magazine,
Godey's "
Graham's "
Putnam's "
Leslie's Gazette of Fash.,
N. Y. Herald, Cal. edit'n
" Tribune "
" Times "
" Police Gazette
" Sunday Atlas,
" " Times,
" " Dispatch,
" " Courier,
" " Mercury,
" Pick,
" Picayune,
" Dutchman,
" Clipper,
" Home Journal,
" N. Y. Citizen
New Bedford Mercury,
N. Y. America's Own,
" Scientific Amer.
" Irish "
" American Celt,
" " Courier,
Ned Buntline's Own,
Pittsburg Union,
" Dispatch,
" Gazette,
" Journal,
Buffalo "
" Express,
" Courier,
Cleveland Herald,
" Plaindealer,
Ohio Statesman,
Acadian Recorder, N. S.
Syracuse Star,
Utica Gazette,
Weekly Wisconsin,
Blue Hen's Chickens,
Bangor Courier.
Washington National Era,
" Union,
" Intelligencer,
Providence Journal,
Nortland Advertiser,
New Haven Register,
New Haven Palladium,
Boston Journal,
N. Y. Yankee Notions,
" Spirit of the Times,
Cincinnati Commercial,
Natches Free Trader,
Mobile Advertiser,
N. Y. Staats Zeitung,
Galveston News, Texas,
N. O. True Delta,
" Picayune,
Vicksburg Sentinel,
Littell's Living Age,
Panama Star,
Polynesian S. I,
Chinese Papers,
Desert News
London Diogenes,
" Punch,
London Weekly Dispatch,
" Times,
European
Bells life in London,
California Pioneer,
Hunt's Merchant Mag.
London Art Journal,
London Quarterly,
North British Review.

Knickerbocker Magazine,
Blackwood's "
Illustrated " of art.
National "
Leslie's N. Y. Journal,
Boston Traveller,
" Know Nothing,
" Olive Branch
" Yankee Blade,
" Privateer,
" Waverly Magazine,
" Pilot,
" Flag of Union,
" Star S. Banner,
" True Flag,
" Ballou's Pictorial,
" Life in Boston,
Louisville Journal,
Portland Transcript,
Baltimore Sun,
American Union,
Phil'a Dollar Newspaper,
" Sat. Eve. Post,
" Ledger,
" N. A. and U. S. Gazette,
" American Courier,
Baltimore Clipper,
Albany Switch,
" Journal,
" Atlas,
Detroit Tribune,
Detroit Free Press,
Rochester Republican,
Munroe Co. Democrat,
Newark Sentinel,
Newburg Telegraph,
Lowell Journal,
Nantucket Inquirer,
" Mirror,
Norwich (Ct.) Tribune,
N. W. (Gazette) Galena,
Savanah (G. A.) News,
Portsmouth Chronicle,
Chicago Democrat,
Chicago Journal,
Boston Statesman,
Boston Atlas,
Hartford Times,
Machias Union,
Missouri Republican,
Courrier Des Etats Unis,
Nashville Courier,
Mississippian,
Bath Mirror,
Indiana State Journal,
Charleston Mercury,
St. Johns Observer,
Dubuque (Iowa) Express,
Grand Rapids Enquirer,
Ballou's Magazine,
Oregon Papers,
Lower California Papers,
Chilian Papers,
Peruvian "
Australian Papers
London Illustrated News,
Dublin Nation,
Liverpool Times,
Glasgow Herald,
Westminster Review,
Edinburg "
Bronson's "
London Lancet,

FISHER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS
OF
HATS AND CAPS,
Leaders of Fashion
Corner Montgomery & Commercial Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS widely known and highly popular establishment, has become indispensable to the votaries of fashion in this fashionable City. Large numbers of the "elite" from all directions daily throng this extensive establishment, to avail themselves of all the great improvements in the *Hatter's Art.* It has come to be well known in this community, that for *gracefulness* STYLE, and *beauty of finish* FISHER & CO'S *HATS are beyond comparison.* Men, women and children don't forget to go to *FISHER CO'S* for a HAT. jan14-3m

NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 176 Clay Street.

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE, Manufacturers and Importers of Clothing offer at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

he largest and best Stock of Gents' and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, to be found in California.

Being extensively engaged in Manufacturing we are able to sell good garments at prices to Suit the Times.

All who wish to purchase good Clothing at NEW YOKR PRICES, are invited to call.

The particular attention of dealers is directed to the superior advantages we possess for filling their orders punctually and satisfactory.

Gents' and Boys' Clothing made to order in the Latest Style

H. M. LOCKWOOD, N. Y. J. W. HENDRIE, S. F. oct12 4t

NOW IS THE TIME!!
BRONSON BROTHERS,
....OF THE....
BOSTON CHEAP STORE!
No. 147 Washington Street,
Having just received, in addition to their former larg stock, an Invoice of
$20,000 WORTH OF
DESIRABLE CLOTHING,
WHICH WAS BOUGHT FOR
CASH,
By their resident Partner in the States are now enabled and determined to offer Goods to their friends and the public at PRICES which
DEFY COMPETITION!
No. 147 Washington Street,
Montgomery Block.

We have also received an invoice of
Ladies' Misses' and Childrens'
SHOES AND GAITERS,
Which we will sell at
COST,
as we intend lo close out the Boot and Shoe Business.
feb14-tf BRONSON BROTHERS.

HURRAH! HURRAH
Clothing and Furnishing Goods
NOW OFFERED AT
REDUCED RATES
AT
The Golden Gate Clothing Warehouse,
Corner Clay and Kearny streets,
AND
No Humbug:

WE NOW INTEND TO SELL OUR GOODS FOR CASH; and as an inducement to the public and our riends, we have

Reduced our Goods to New York Prices.

With the facilities we have, and by manufacturing our own goods, we KNOW we can sell

Better Goods at a Less Price

than any house in California, and are determ ned to do so. We now have the

Largest Stock in San Francisco

And in addition to our stoc , we have received per last steamer a large assortment of the most Fashionable

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

And a large invoice ESPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS —Consisting of

Dressing and Morning Gowns; Smoking Jackets and Caps; Fancy and Plain Sleeve Links; Bosom Studs; Linen Cambric Shirt Ruffles and Wristbands; Embroidered Shirts; Davis & Jones' all Linen and L. B Shirts; Frock and Dress Coats; Plain and Fancy Vests; the Overcoats and Talmas; a few superior Fur Trimmed Overcoats.

Everything in the Line of Furnishing Goods.

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, etc., etc.

EVERYTHING THAT MAN CAN DESIRE FOR HIS WEARING APPAREL.

We invite ALL to come in and look at our goods, and convince themselves. By examining our CLOTHING, and obtaining the price thereof, that we mean what we have said, we warrant you will not complain of the

PRICE OR QUALITY.

KEYES & CO.,
Corner Clay and Kearny sts.,
Jan17-3m OPPOSITE THE PLAZA.

FURNITURE CARD.
REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
HOWES & CO.,
TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL YOUR attention to the REMOVAL of our Stock to the new and spacious Store, No. 128, on Washington Street near Sansome, where, with our large and extensive assortment, we are enabled to suit our patrons to every style and description of Household Furniture from the Finest Rosewood goods to those of Pine.

Our Stock is the Largest, Newest, and Most Varied in the Country. We have the most beautiful Show Room in the State, and with reduced rents and expenses, together with increased facilities for doing business, we are to sell as LOW as any other concern in the City.

To those desirous of furnishing their houses we offer our Card, with a full assurance of our ability to perform all we pretend. HOWES & CO.,

128 Washington street, opposite the Market.
feb21-1m and 77 K street Sacramento.

GEO. E. HIGGINS,
GOLD PEN MANUFACTURER,
S. E. corner of Clay and Montgomery streets,
San Francisco.

Pens and Cases at New York Wholesale Prices. Single Pens made to order and warranted to suit.

☞Gold Pens Re-pointed!—just as good as new. mh20tf

THOMAS SNOW,
BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS.
At the above Works are Manufactured,
HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE, TUBULAR STEAM BOILERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
At the Shortest Notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Particular attention paid to all Orders for Wrought Iron Pipe for Mining and Steam Purposes.

All Work done at the above works, is under the Personal Superintendance of THOMAS SNOW, who has had twenty years experience in New York, Boston and this city as a practical Boiler Maker.

WORKS, on Market Square Corner of Bush and Market Streets Opposite the Oriental Hotel, San Francisco

oct12tf THOMAS SNOW & CO.

AVERY & COGSWELL,
Corner of Sacramento and Davis Streets
San Francisco.

Importers and Dealers in Stoves, Ships' Cabooses, Ranges and Kitchen Fixtures generally, also Manufacturers of the celebrated Mississippi Cooking stoves, for Steamships and Hotels, Tin Iron and Copper wares. Jobbing at sight. Terms Cash. feb14-3m

The Eyes! The Eyes!! The Eyes!!!

Dr. E. H. PARDEE, Oculist.

AFTER A PROTRACTED BLINDNESS OF MORE than five years, DR. PARDEE has made himself thoroughly and scientifically acquainted with all disorders of the EYE, and is now practicing, with universal success, the same treatment by which he was cured.

A WORD OF CAUTION—The EYE is far too precious and delicate an organ to be trifled with or made the subject of random experiments; therefore it would be exceedingly unwise and perhaps dangerous to accept any of the "never failing cures" that are tendered by the mistaken kindness of all around, for every one offers a specific for diseases of the Eye.

Many patients can be seen daily at the office of Dr. PARDEE, in different stages of recovery.

Office, San Francisco, west of the Plaza, opposite the Plaza Market, one door north of the Portsmouth House, up-stairs feb7

ECONOMY, THE ROAD TO WEALTH!

OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW.
SACRAMENTO
FANCY DYEING & SCOURING
Establishment.

The undersigned have opened the Establishment for Dyeing, Scouring and Repairing all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Silks, Satins, Merinos, Crape Shawls, etc., etc., upon an entirely new principle.

All Work left at the above Establishment will be executed with Neatness and Dispatch

JACKSON & CO.,
Fifth Street, between, J and K, opposite Eureka Engine House.

POETRY.

WHAT IS MAN!

Lord, what is man! extremes so wide
In this mysterious nature join!
The flesh, to worms and dust allied,
The soul, immortal and divine!
Divine at first, a holy flame,
Kindled by the Almighty's breath;
Till, stain'd by sin, it soon became
The seat of darkness, strife, and death.

But Jesus, Oh! amazing grace!
Assum'd our nature as his own,
Obeyed and suffer'd in our place;
Then took it with him to his throne.
Now, what is man, when grace reveals
The virtue of a Savior's blood,
Again a life divine he feels,
Despises earth, and walks with God.

And what, in yonder realms above,
Is ransom'd man ordain'd to be?
With honor, holiness, and love,
No seraph more adorn'd than he.
Nearest the throne, and first in song,
Man shall his hallelujahs raise;
While wondering angels round him throng,
And swell the chorus of his praise.

MISCELLANY.

Anecdote of Mr. Layard.

Austin Henry Layard, now member of Parliament for Aylesbury, found himself wandering about, on one occasion, somewhere near Bokhara, in the upper provinces of India, and here his funds ran short. He called on a merchant, and requested him to advance him some money. "Can't do it, was the reply, "as many fellows have imposed on me with fictitious drafts; I've been too often taken in and done for." "O, well," said Mr. Layard, "as you please; I have money at my banker's in London; and I will come and breakfast with you to morrow." "Do so; I shall be happy to see you at breakfast." Next morning who should walk into this merchant's compound but a Persian gentleman in full Oriental costume. "I have come to breakfast with you, as I promised." "What?" said the merchant, "I don't recollect having seen you before." "O, yes you have; you saw me yesterday, and I said I should return this morning." "You're Mr. Layard, are you?" he inquired, considerably astonished. "Yes." After breakfast, and when the traveler had told him his plans, and aroused the interest of his host in the discoveries he expected to make among the mounds around Mosul, in the plains of Shinar, where the ruins of ancient Nineveh are supposed to be, the merchant said, "I'll advance you money—five hundred pounds if you like; how much do you want?" "O, I don't want so much as that; give me five pounds." "Five pounds?" "Yes." So he got his five sovereigns, put them in the sole of his shoe as the safest place while traveling, and having mounted his horse, rode away. On his journey down to Assyria, he had to pass through the territories of the hostile Kahn, who had already taken away the lives of several Englishman, and was trying to get hold of our traveler now roaming through his dominions. Mr. Layard knew this and one day when drawing near, he waited till the hour when they were all in their tents at their forenoon meal, when, putting spurs to his horse, he dashed into the midst of the hostile encampment, rushed into the chief's tent, and plunged his hand into a bowl of salt, which he immediately put to his mouth, exclaiming, "Now I am safe" "Well," said the chief, "you *are* safe." He admitted the boldness and dexterity of the Englishmen, but, above all, the faith thus reposed in "the covenant by salt." Having tasted the chief's salt, he had now a claim not only on his hospitality but on his protection, and he was safely escorted on his way to the scene of his future discoveries.—*Reminiscences of Eastern Travel, in Macphail's Magazine.*

Ho! For the North Pole Again.

Scarcely have Dr. Kane and his men dropped their bear skins and got comfortably warm before another exploration of the foreboding regions of the North is earnestly talked of. The facts and observations of Dr. Kane in reference to the great sea beyond the ice region, meagre as they neccessarily are, have excited great interest among scientific men. What has heretofore been suggested by a few is now considered pretty well established—that there is a vast open sea at the North, commencing at about 80 deg. and probably extending to the pole. Dr. Kane testifies that the temperature of the air rose as he approached this sea; that its water was warmer than the ocean further south; that ducks, seals, and herbiferous animals were abundent about it; and that strong winds from the North brought no floating ice to its shores. The inference is that the pole is not, as we supposed, the centre of frigidity, but that the coldest point is some fifteen degrees or more south of it, and that the temperature at that pole is comparatively mild. There is in this a curious analogy with the fact, that the circle of highest heat does not coincide with the equater, as we should naturally expect, and as the ancients believed, but more nearly with the belts of the tropics, while the mean annual temperature of the equatorial belt is considerably below that of the summer heat of the tropics.

Various theories are already earnestly discussed by the savans to account for the open sea at the north poles. Humboldt long ago suggested that the internal heat of the earth is discharged at the poles. The question is, shall the truth be sought by another Arctic expedition? It will cost treasure, and probable human life, but curiosity, so far from being appeased, is only stimulated by the result of previous researches. It is suggested that by persuing a more easterly route, many of the perils hitherto encountered would be avoided, and that with the experience of the past the voyage might now be undertaken with a fair prospect of safety and success. Rash and futile as the enterprise appears to prudent men, we have little doubt that it will be attempted, and by Americans, who will not allow any body to take from them the honors and rewards of scientific discovery.—*Springfield Repub.*

Mr. Gisborne is now in Egypt to make arrangements for the laying of the submarine electric telegraph from Constantinople to Alexandria to cross Egypt, and be hereafter extended from Suez to India.

Shipwrecks.—It appears from a statement compiled by the London Shipping Gazette that one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine (1799) vessels have been wrecked during the past year.

A professional beggar woman, who has lived in Pittsburg for ten years past, has accumulated property for which she has refused ten thousand dollars.

Church Lottery.—The Montreal Witness says. The last number of the True Witness (Romanish) contained a notice of a lottery, to take place on Sunday last.

Loch Katrine.—Loch Katrine, so famous from its association with Scottish song, is about to be made useful as well as romantic. From this secluded highland loch, reposing in the hollows of a wildly mountainous region, at a distance of about thirty-five miles, the streets, houses, and great manufactories of Glasgow are about to receive a continuous supply of pure water suitable for their present and future wants, no matter how rapidly these may be multiplied. A novelty in connection with the execution of this contract will be the erection of a number of towers or observatories on the hill-tops, between Loch Katrine and Loch Chon, for the purpose, we understand, of marking off with accuracy the lines of tunnel. These are to be furnished with the semaphore telegraphs, whose long and lofty arms, moving from time to time, making certain preconcerted signals, will no doubt be stared at with no little bewilderment by the unsophisticated Gael.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

Spiritualism.—A Columbus (Ohio) paper states that Prof. Spencer has recently excited a great sensation in Cincinnati with his wonderful developement of the phenomena connected with this mystery. He claims that all this can be accounted for on scientific and philosophical principals, without reference to spirits at all. Prof. Spencer performs all his experiments with persons from the audience who are sceptics as well as himself. He makes the tables tip and dance about, answers questions, spells the names of the spirits invoked, and in short does all that any medium can do. He denies that tables ever move without contact, and offered one thousand dollars in Cincinnati to any one who could move a table. The bet was accepted. The medium failed, before an audience of two thousand persons.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Courage.

This, my young friends, is a trait much admired by boys. They like to read of deeds of bravery and heroism; of soldiers who have covered themselves with glory on the field of battle, and of sailors who have done wonders upon the ocean. They wish, too, to be thought brave themselves; and, to have another boy double up his fist at them, and say, "You're a coward—you daresn't fight,"—that is almost too much for boy nature to endure.

Well, there is something generous and noble in this love of bravery; and far be it from me to attempt to loosen the hold this sentiment has upon any of my readers. Only let me caution you that it is the *true article* you admire and imitate, and not a sham.

There are two kinds of courage—animal and moral. The first is the courage of nerve and muscle, and is often higly developed in brutes, as well as in men. The lion, the bull-dog, the game-cock, and many other animals, excel man in this trait. The courage of the soldier, the prize-fighter, and the highway robber, is of this stamp. It is, of itself, a good and desirable quality, though frequently perverted to a bad end. We are often placed in circumstances where coolness, presence of mind, and physical courage, are very important. When called to face danger or death, or to suffer pain, we do not want to play the coward. But, after all, physical courage is generally a natural endowment, and its posession is no more a mark of real manhood, than is the posession of a great strength, or a handsome figure.

Moral courage—the courage of the soul—is a very different quality. It is one of the highest and noblest traits of character within the reach of man. It is the courage which *dares to do right*, let the consequences be what they will. It may exist either with or without mere animal courage. In Daniel, and Paul, and Luther, we see both traits combined into a glorious heroism; but many a timid and shrinking woman has displayed a moral heroism as noble as theirs It is a trait, too, which the youngest and obscurest may cultivate and exhibit. You, my reader, have displayed it, or its opposite, moral cowardice, in hundreds of instances. When that quarrelsome and *swaggering boy, who is always ready for a* fight, shook his clinched fist in your face, and dared you to combat, what did you do? Did you prove your physical powers by returning blow for blow, and kick for kick? Or did you exhibit a nobler and rarer courage, by refusing to fight, on the ground that your parents had forbidden it.

I was once a boy, and I know how hard it is, in such a case, to preserve one's moral courage. It is easier to yield to the impulse of temper, and to rush into a pitched battle, even at the risk of getting a good drubbing, then it is to refuse to fight, on the ground that it is wrong. That boy is the real hero, who, under such circumstances, braves the sneers and taunts of his thoughtless companions, and dares to do right, even though he be laughed at for it. The charge of cowardice cannot long lie against such a boy. Even his accusers must in their hearts respect the firmness of his moral principle.

Many years ago, the foolish and wicked "code of honor," as dueling is politely termed, was in full force in England. If a gentleman received an affront from another, a challenge was the inevitable consequence; and if the other party declined to fight, it followed as a matter of course that he was a coward and no gentleman, and his name was covered with disgrace. Of course, there were few men of standing and honor who declined to fight. No matter how cowardly they really were, they were sure to accept the challenge; for though requiring somecourage to stand up and be shot at, it required a vast deal more to refuse to comply with the bloody code. There were some choice spirits, however, who were brave enough to chose this latter alternative.—Among them was Col. Gardiner, the pious British officer, who, when challenged to fight a duel, made this truly noble and Christian reply:

"I fear *sinning*, though you know, sir, I do not fear fighting."

This was true courage—this was moral heroism. And this my young friends, is the courage I would have you imitate. When a boy dares to strike him, and taunts you with cowardice, that is *your* challenge to fight a duel; and let me earnestly advise you, in such a case, to imitate Col. Gardiner's noble example, and say,

"No, I will not fight; I am not afraid of you, but I am afraid of doing wrong."

Uncle William.

The Prussian Government has forbidden the journals to publish advertisements from parties seeking husbands or wives, on the ground that these advertisements are for the most part, mere cloaks or traps for immorality and licentiousness.

List of Post Offices and Post Masters the State.

JANUARY 1st, 1856.

Name of Office.	County.	Postmasters.
Agua Frio	Mariposa	B P Whitney
Alameda	Alameda	A J Barber
Alamo	Contra Costa	J M Jones
Alvarado	Alameda	H C Smith
Angel's	Calaveras	J C Scribner
Auburn	Placer	James Bowen
Alpha	Nevada	A J Alston
Antioch	Contra Costa	J D Clarke
Amerian Ranch	Shasta	T A Freeman
Aqueduct City	Amador	M S Butler
Belmont	San Francisco	M Flashner
Benicia	Solano	T T Miller
Bidwell's Bar	Butte	B W Worstrom
Big Bar	Trinity	Wm Coddington
Big Oak Flat	Tuolumne	Jas W Butler
Bodega	Sonoma	J M Miller
Bucksport	Humboldt	J Clerk
Buckeye	Yolo	J M Chayles
Buckner	Sacramento	James Buckner
Cache Creek	Yolo	A McDonald
Campo Seco	Calaveras	T M Pawling
Camptonville	Yuba	S J Rowley
Cedarville	El Dorado	George Thatcher
Charley's Rancho	Butte	J Evens
Chico	Butte	J Bidwell
Chinese Camp	Tuolumne	M R Graham
Clinton	Nevada	J S Cook
Cold Spring	El Dorado	J M Goetschins
Columbia	Tuolumne	A A Hunnewell
Colusi	Colusi	William Vincent
Contra Costa	Alameda	Thomas Gallagher
Cordelia	Solano	P O Lamerie
Cosumne	Sacramento	W D Wilson
Cottonwood	Shasta	Wm Lane
Coloma	El Dorado	R F Davis
Crescent City	Klamath	D C Lewis
Curtisville	Tuolumne	J M Root
Cherokee	Butte	T M Danel
Diamond Springs	El Dorado	M K Shearer
Don Pedro's Bar	Tuolumne	Richard Smith
Double Springs	Calaveras	N T Norcross
Downieville	Sierra	James Gernon
Dry Creek	Yuba	Robert McAdams
Dry Town	Calaveras	J G Sneath
Elizabethtown	Plumas	Lewis Stark
Empire Ranch	Yuba	S Moody
Emory's Crossing	Yuba	J W Everett
Elliot's Ranch	Sacramento	Mr Elliot
Eureka	Humboldt	H W Bean
Fiddletown	El Dorado	Dennis Townsend
Forbestown	Butte	Nathan Plum
Foster's Bar	Yuba	J B Whitcomb
Fremont	Yolo	Jonas Spect
French Camp	San Joaquin	R W Noble
Forest City	Sierra	W Henry
Foreman's Ranch	San Joaquin	S Foreman
Fourth Crossing	Calaveras	A C Bentzhoof
Garrotte	Tuolumne	J H Watts
Georgetown	El Dorado	A M Stowe
Gilroy	Santa Clara	A C Everett
Goodyear's Bar	Sierra	Julius Meinhardi
Grafton	Yolo	A Undegraph
Grass Valley	Nevada	E Mathewson
Green Springs	Tuolumne	James D Taber
Greenwood	El Dorado	C C Brady
Grand Island	Colusi	Thomas Eddy
Garden Valley	El Dorado	S Stewart
Georgiana	Sacramento	J M Sidwell
Gwin	Mariposa	Wm Laughlin
Hamilton	Butte	R S Patton
Hill's Ferry	Stanislaus	J Hill
Horr's Ranch	Tuolumne	G D Dickinson
Horsetown	Shasta	G W Baker
Illinoistown	Placer	B Brickell
Indian Diggins	El Dorado	J W Gilbert
Ione Valley	Calaveras	H Alford
Iowa Hill	Placer	J Colgan
Indian Gulch	Mariposa	J M Norton
Jackson	Calaveras	Wm M Rogers
Jacksonville	Tuolumne	G B Keyes
Jamestown	Tuolumne	R A Mascis
Johnson's Ranch	Sutter	W E O'Kear
Cnight's Ferry	San Joaquin	Geo M Dent
Lassen's	Butte	W P Mayhew
Lewiston	Trinity	C Wood
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	W B Osburn
Lagrange	Stanislaus	L M Booth
Mariposa	Mariposa	Hiram Togg
Martinez	Contra Costa	O C Coffin
Marysville	Yuba	W P Keyser
Maxwell's Creek	Mariposa	G W Coulter
Michigan Bluffs	Placer	P Ditts
Millerton	Maiposa	H Carroll
Mission San Jose	Santa Clara	J J Vallejo
Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras	J B McKinney
Monterey	Monterey	A Randall
Montezuma	Tuolumne	J T Hoyt
Monte	Los Angeles	—
Moon's Ranch	Colusi	George Eastman
Monroeville	Colusi	R H Pratt
Mountain Springs	Placer	Joel Holland
Mount Ophir	Mariposa	J H Miller
Mountain View	Santa Clara	Jacob Shumway
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Mud Springs	El Dorado	H A Hendee
Murphy's	Calaveras	A H Stevens
McDermott Bridge	San Joaquin	W F McDermott
Napa	Napa	E B Eaton
Nevada	Nevada	R A Davidge
Newton	El Dorado	W Fisher
Nicolaus	Sutter	F A Russell
North Branch	Calaveras	Ed T Lake
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Ottitieway,	Siskiyou,	Geo H Coe
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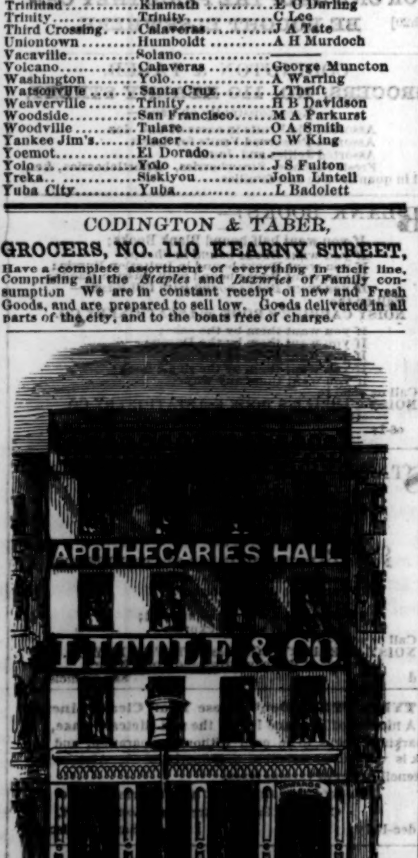

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Dr. D. W. Whitmore, 4th street, between I and J.
Dr. R. B. Hall, 4th street, between I and J.

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Antrobus and Co Intelligence Office 4th bet J K.
J Randall and Co. Wagon Shop 7th bet J and K.
Graves & Clark, Stock and Hay market corner I and 6 strs.
Fancy Dyeing and Scouring Establishment, Jackson and Co, 5th st bet J and K.
Gustavus Byrider, Taylor 3rd st bet J and K.
Beals New National Daguerrean Gallery, 87 J st, bet 3d & 4th J, north-west corner.
John F. Crafford, agent Golden Era and Sun, 217 J street.
E T Slights, wholesale and retail candy, K bet 11 and 12.
N Dingley, coffee and spice manufacturer I st near 1st.
Hawkins Co, reaping and threshing machines, K bet 10 and 11
J R Tolles, importer of varieties, 242 J street.
Gale & Vanalstine, Wolverine hay yard, bet 8 and 9.
St Louis Market, Hector, 154 K st, between 5th and 6th.
Cartos, hairdresser, K street, corner 4th.
Mandly's shaving saloon, K st, near Ockley's corner.
John A. Kellenberger's shaving saloon, 23 K street.
Thomas McAlpin, house, sign and steamboat painter, 36 K st
Sacramento Iron Works, I street, between Front and 2d.
Cochran & Comray, coppersmiths and plumbers, 2d street.
Geo O Whitney & Co, furniture warerooms, 91 and 93 K st.
E J Bosler, Phoenix Market, 69 J street.
G W Watson, Daguerreotypes, 70 J street.
J R Ray, fruit and seed store, 70 J street.
L Keller, furniture and bedding, 170 J street.
Gloutman, plain and ornamental sign painting, 4th street
Sands & English, confectioners 145 J street.
Johnson & Little, cabinet and turning shop, south side of K bet 3d and 4th st
Roller & Co, Empire Markets, 22 K street
C Rare, lock and bell hanger, 6th st, bet J and K
Marshall & Nye, carriage, wagon and plow maker, J st
Peter Bohl, Empire Bakery, J st, bet th and 11th
A T Nelson, Saddlery, 89 K st near 4.

Oakland College School.

Rev. HENRY DURANT, A. M., Principal.

Rev. A. F. WHITE, A. M., Superintendent of the Department for Young Ladies.

Mrs. LEDA G. BUCKNAM, Principal Teacher in the Department for Young Ladies.

Mrs. HELEN MARIA HANDCOCK, Teacher of Music.

Mrs. DURANT has the superintendence of the Family Department for young men, and Mrs. WHITE of that for young ladies.

THE Academic year of this institution is divided into two terms of five months each. The Summer term commences on the 28th of May, and will close on the 31st of October. The Fall vacation will continue four weeks.

At the close of each term there will be a thorough examination of the pupils in all their studies, by a committee appointed for the purpose by the Trustees.

After each examination there will be a public rehearsal at which the mode of teaching and the general proficiency of the pupils will be exhibited.

The department for young men is under the superintendence and instruction of Rev. Henry Durant, Principal of the school. It is kept in the commodious building erected for the special purpose on the College grounds at the corner of eleventh and Harrison streets.

The department for young ladies is under the superintendence of Rev. A. F. White, and the immediate instruction of Mrs. Bucknam. The building in which it is kept is spacious and entirely surrounded with verandahs on the first and second stories. It is arranged thoroughout with special reference to thorough ventilation. It is situated on Broadway within about five minutes walk of the steamboat landing. Each department has its appropriate pleasure ground, entirely separated and securely inclosed and pleasantly shaded with evergreen oaks.

The studies are cautiously adapted to the capacities and genius of the pupils, but neither ease or pleasure merely are consulted at the expense of discipline and substantial improvement.

The government of the school in both departments is gentle but decided, while the families under the supervision and charge of Mrs. Durant and Mrs. White are intended to afford the advantages of careful, agreeable and cultivated Christian Homes. The temper, heart, moral and religious life of the pupils will be formed as far as possible according to the precepts and spirit of the Bible.

The branches of study to be pursued will comprise, besides those usually taught in English High Schools, the Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian and Spanish Languages, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Engineering and Pure Mathematics.

In the department for young men, the price of tuition for four weeks, including the languages is	$6,00
Music	10,00
Drawing, always payable in advance,	3,00
Board and washing (six pieces per week) and lights, evening instruction and family care, per week	7,50
Without washing or lights	6,50

Payments for every four weeks in *advance.*

In the young laides department the price of Board and Tuition in the English branches, per week, is	$7,50
Washing, per dozen,	1,50
Music, with the use of piano per month	10,00
Italian, per month,	5,00
Drawing, French, German, Spanish and Latin, each per month,	3,00

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For further particulars apply to the Principal of the School, Rev. Henry Durant, to Rev. A. F. White, Superintendent of the Young Ladies' Department, or to Mrs. Bucknam, principal Teacher of the same department, or for the general facts, to any of the gentlemen whose names are here annexed:

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Oil cloths, Carpets, Druggets, Mattings, &c.
Furniture Recovered and Varnished.
UPHOLSTERY WORK of every kind done at the shortest notice.
Goods sold and work done on the most reasonable terms. All in want of such Goods please call and be satisfied that I conduct my business with honesty of purpose and dispatch so as to merit the confidence of the public.
WM. M. HIXON, No. 172 Clay street, few doors above Montgomery street.
San Francisco, July 17, 1855.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
The undersigned is sole agent for the sale of B. FRANK PALMER'S Artificial Legs, in California. About 2000 of these legs are now in use. Orders received and information given by JARVIS JEWETT.
San Francisco, January 17 1856. 88 Merchant st.

G. & W. SNOOK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares
ALSO
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Parlor Grates, Marbleized Iron Mantles, Lead Pipe Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Brass Cocks, Couplings, Hose, Tin Ware, And Cooking Utensils of all Kinds,
As they keep none but the best of Workmen, and use the best materials, they are always willing to warrant their work.
☞ Repairing and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

TILSON, BROPHY & FRAZIER'S
PHILADELPHIA
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
Corner of Second and C Streets,
MARYSVILLE.
☞ OPEN ALL NIGHT. ☜
THE undersigned, having purchased the entire interest of Mrs. E. Woodward, in the Philadelphia House, will continue it under the above name. The building is thoroughly fire-proof and is one of the largest and best ventilated Hotels in the city. It has been fitted up with great care and at heavy expense, and may fairly take rank among the most commodious and well appointed Hotels in Marysville.
The Proprietors believing that a thorough and well kept Temperance Hotel was called for in this city, have determined to supply this want. They have spared no pains to make this house equal, in all its appointments, to any house in the city, and the liberal patronage which has ever been extended to it, encourages them in the belief that they can afford better accommodations than can be procured at any other Hotel in California at the same rate of charge. The rooms and bedding are not inferior to the first class hotels, which they claim this to be in everything except in prices.
Rooms kept for the accommodation of Families expressly.
Stages leave this House every morning for every part of the mines.
An Express wagon will be in waiting to convey Baggage to and from the Hotel, free of charge.
TERMS.
Meals (each) 50 cts. Lodging per night 50 cts.
Nov 22-tf DR. TILSON & CO.

DR. N. THURSTON,
AND
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D
Have taken room No 9 at
AMORY HALL,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, California.

CHEAP WINDOW-SHADES,
FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS, &C.
INVOICES NOW OPENING.
1000 PAIRS FIGURED PAPER CURTAINS, AT one dollar per pair, with a large lot of Landscape Shades, Boquet Centres, and Vases.
Also, a large invoice of new and beautiful styles Fire-Board Patterns, among which are views of the Capitol at Washington, New York Post Office, Boston, Bunker Hill, etc., etc., with an endless variety of rich Fancy Patterns, Flower Vases, and Boquets, in Gold and Velvet.
Also, Paper Hangings and Borders suitable for Parlors, Saloons, and Private Houses, of every style and variety. For sale cheap, wholesale and retail, by
G. W. CLARK,
je29-tf No 131 Clay street, south side.

SELLING OFF
BELOW NEW YORK PRICES, FOR SIXTY DAYS, AT
FRANK BAKER'S.
$175,000 IN CARPETS.
PAPER HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED, the Largest and Best and most beautiful assortment of CARPETS ever offered for sale in this country, and will be sold at New York Prices—and NO HUMBUG!

8,000 yards Velvet Carpets	$1,12½	to	$2,25
14,000 yards Brussels Carpet	1,00	to	1,87
50,000 yards super Ingrain Carpet	50	to	1,25
10,000 yards Three-Ply Carpet	1,50	to	1,75
75,000 yards Oil Cloth	45	to	1,37
18,000 yards Curtain Damask	37	to	2,62
2,000 pairs Muslin and Lace Curtains	2,00	to	20,00
10,000 pairs Window Shades	1,50	to	10,00
00,000 rolls Paper Hangings	8	to	45

Buff and White Holland, for Window Shades:
Gimps, Tassels, Loops, and every article in the way of Furnishing.
☞ Call and examine our Stock, and save 25 per cent. in buying. FRANK BAKER,
Jly6 110 and 112 Clay street, below Sansome.

ALLEN & SPI-ER,
UNION
BOOK STORE.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
In Paper, Blank Books, American, English, and French, Staple and Fancy
STATIONERY.
ALSO constantly receiving New Editions of STANDARD WORKS in General and Miscellaneous Literature, including
Agriculture,
Architecture,
Biography,
Chemistry,
Classic Books,
Drawing,
Engineering,
Hyun Books,
History,
Illustrated Works,
Juveniles,
LawBooks,
Mechanics,
Mathematics,
Medical,
Music,
Ollendorff's works,
Oratory,
Poetry,
Prayer Books,
Scientific Works,
Theology,
Travels,
Text Books,
Voyages,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Foreign Works—In French, German, Spanish, &c., &c.
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS,
From various Publishers comprising LIBRARY and TEXT HYMN, TUNE, and GIFT BOOKS,
MAPS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.
☞ Orders for the above promptly attended to on reasonable terms. ALLEN & SPI-ER,
148 Clay street, first stone building below Montgomery st.
au31-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

PROCLAMATION,
NOT
BY THE MAYOR.
AS different kinds of Goods have been scarce of late particulary in our line, we wish to inform our numerous friends and patrons, we have received on the last Steamers, The LARGEST STOCK of Ladies' Gents' Misses and Children's,
BOOTS & SHOES
ever opened at one time in this country.
We solicit a call from all to examine our MAMMOTH STOCK before purchasing elsewhere, New designs of every Style and Quality imported, and of our own manufacture which we are offering at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
HOLCOLMBE & DOLE.
Corner Clay and Kearny, opposite the Plaza.
Pioneer Store, 73 Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery. H. & D.

CHA'S A. JANSON. CHA'S W. BOND.
JANSON, BOND & CO.,
69 BATTERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
Jan 10-6m

REMOVAL.
BUCKELEW & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TO 208 CLAY street, Plaza, where they have opened a large assortment of New and Select Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:
Crushed Sugar,
Granulated do,
Powdered do,
Loaf do,
Batavia do,
China do,
N. Orleans do,
Pingfa do,
S. Island do,
E. B. Syrup
Stewart's do,
N. Orleans do,
S. Island do,
White Beans,
California do,
Chili do,
Salt Pork,
Mackerel,
Smoked Beef,
Lard in kegs,
do in tins,
Haxall Flour,
Suffolk Mills do,
Domestic do,
Rye do,
Graham do,
Wheat Grits,
Fine Hominy,
Coarse do,
Citron, Currants,
Lemon Syrup,
Raspberry do,
Ginger Snaps,
Fine Green Tea,
Fine Black do,
Rio Coffee,
Java do,
Costa Rica do,
Manilla do,
Fresh ground do,
Goshen butter,
Oregon do,
Fresh do,
N. Y. Cheese,
California do,
Pearl starch,
Fresh Eggs,
Maine do,
Sperm Candles,
Adam do.
California Brooms,
Tomato Catsup,
Walnut do,
Mushroom do,
White W. Vinegar,
Cider do,
Split Peas,
Olive Oil,
Carolina Rice,
Corn Starch,
Rice Flour,
Dried Apples,
Dried Whortleberries, Ass'd Essences
Bird Seed,
Potatoes, Onions,
Almonds,
Farina, Tapioca,
Pearl Sago,
Sal-Soda,
Cream Tartar,
Sup. Carb. Soda,
Macaroni,
Vermacelli,
Saleratus, salt,
Reeve's Oysters,
Piper's do,
Dayton's do,
Clams, Lobsters,
Pie Fruits,
Jams and Jellies,
Chocolate,
Chocolate Paste,
French Mustard,
English do,
California do,
Raisins, Figs,
Pepper, Ginger,
Mace, Spices,
Tubs, Baskets,
Soft and hard soap
Olives, Prunes,
Cherries, peaches,
Lamp Oil,
Campheme,
Dried Peaches,
Cuttle Fish,
Crackers,
Walnuts,
These Goods are offered in large or small quantities, at reduced prieces, the quality guaranteed, and delivered in any part of the city free of charge.
M. S. BUCKELEW,
sept28- C. O. GERBERDING.

WARRENTED GENUINE.
THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,
For Communion and Medicinal Purposes,
Sold by BUCKELEW & CO.,
208 Clay street, south side Plaza

EXPRESSES.
LANGTON'S
PIONEER
EXPRESS.
WE will dispatch a DAILY EXPRESS from our Offices in
SAN FRANCISCO,
No. 154, Corner Montgomery & Sacramento sts.
SACRAMENTO.
In Hiller & Andrew's new building, corner of J and Third streets, adjoining Drexel, Sather & Church's Banking House.
MARYSVILLE,
Banking House of Wilkinson & Co., opposite the Plaza, on First street.
FOR THE FOLLOWING POINTS:
Nevada, Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, Orleans Flat Moore's Flat, Wolf Creek, Snow Point, German Bar Eureka South, Concord Bar, Scott's Flat, Kanaka Creek, Cherokee Corral, Eureka North, Monte Cristo, Craig's Flat French Corral, Forest City, Minnesota, Smith's Diggings Chipp's Diggings, City of Six, Greenville, Foster's Bar Camptonville, Galena Hill, Railroad Hill, Young's Gold Hill Oak Valley, San Juan, Sweetland's, Hess's Crossing, Plum Valley, Goodyear's Bar
AND DOWNIEVILLE.
☞ TREASURE, PACKAGES, and LETTERS transmitted to and from the above points with unrivalled dispatch and security.
☞ GOLD DUST and COIN forwarded to all parts of the United States and Europe, insured or uninsured, at as low rates as can be done by any house, with security.
Our Treasure Express will always be accompanied by faithful Messengers.
☞ NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c., collected or negotiated, and all orders attended to promptly.
☞ PURCHASES, of every description made, Forwarding of Merchandise and Commissions of every nature, attended to intelligently and with promptitude.
Exchange For Sale, in Sums to Suit, on
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall street, New York;
E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia;
J. W. CLARK and CO., Boston;
E. W. CLARK and Co., St. Louis;
RIGGS and CO., Washington, D. C.,
And payable at all the principal cities in the Atlantic States.
In consequence of the late financial disasters, and in order to protect buyers of Exchange on the East, an agreement has been entered into with RIGGS and CO., according to which, the remittances made on account of exchange drawn become a special fund for the payment thereof, as shown by the following extract of Messrs. Riggs and Co's letter, dated New York, September 5, 1855.
"We note your remarks in relation to the manner of keeping your account, and that you wish us to regard the shipments of dust, and remittances, made by you, as designed exclusively to meet your drafts on us, as from time to time advised, and that they should not be applied to any other purpose whatever. This we fully understand, and if at all important to you to assure your customers, you may say that we regard each shipment of Gold Dust made by you, as designed specifically to cover the drafts drawn against it by you."
And in order the more fully to protect buyers, arrangements have been made, that, in case of loss of treasure by any steamer, there will be no delay in the payment of drafts—no waiting for the adjustment of the loss by the insurance offices—but the drafts will be paid promptly at sight as usual, as if no disaster had occurred.
LANGTON & CO, Proprietors.

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS,
RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashville Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.
CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.
Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages &c. &c., received and forwarded.
Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch.
Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
KENNEDY & BELL
Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of San Francisco, that they have opened a new store
No. 140 Sacramento Street,
where housekeepers can always find a large stock of new and well selected Goods, such as
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain
CARPETINGS;
WINDOW SHADES
Of every description;
SHEET AND ROLL OIL CLOTHS
Of superior quality;
DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATTS, MATTING
Damask Table Covers, &c.
We are prepared to sell the above Goods at twenty per cent less than prices charged elsewhere.
KENNEDY & BELL,
Cheap Carpet Warehouse,
140 Sacramento st, first Carpet store above Montgomery
dec14

St. Mary's Hall,

AT SONOMA.

REV. DR. VER MEHR AND WIFE......PRINCIPALS.

THE WINTER SESSION.

BEGINS ON THE 1st NOVEMBER.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Entrance fee payable only once	$ 15 00
Board and Tuition	150 00
Washing, if done at the Institution	30 00
Mending, do do do	15 00
EXTRA CHARGES:	
Music, with the use of Instrument	$ 40 00
Drawing	20 00

Payments are to be made by half sessions of ten weeks in advance. It it unavoidable, in future, to adhere in all cases to this rule. Pupils will be entered at any time, and charged accordingly; but in ordinary cases, not for less than one session.

The instruction is *thorough*: because few, but competent teachers devote all their time and energy to the same end There is taught nothing but what is really and practically useful, and even this with due regard to the wants of each pupil. For further particulars, address

J. L. VER MEHR, S

BENICIA FEMALE SEMINARY

MARY ATKINS, Principal.
Mademoiselle J. LAPFGEER, Teacher of Music.
A. DeLOLME, Teacher of French & Drawing

THE 4th year of this Institution commenced July 23, 1855 This is one of the oldest Female Seminaries in California, and therefore well known. The object of the Principal and Teachers connected with this school, is to give their pupils a thorough education, in their respective studies, and fit them for usefulness.

The usual regulations in Female Seminaries are observed and a daily account of recitations and deportment is kept and sent monthly, to the parents.

In the family it is the aim to cultivate those graces which tend to make home the most attractive place on earth.

JAMES BAILEY,
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Watches, Diamonds, Rich Jewelry. &c.
No. 116 J street,
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Watch Repairing feb 16-t

BY R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water Street, New York.
THE Implements kept embrace a great variety of Plows made up expressly for the California and Oregon markets, Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers, Seed Sowers, Horse Powers, Grain Cradles, Threshing and Fanning Machines Mills, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes Scythes, Rakes, Wagons, Wheels, Carts, Wheelbarrows Pumps, Road Scrapers, Axes, Chains, etc. These implement are mostly made up from new and highly improved patterns, and are warranted to be of the best materials, and put together in the strongest manner, and of a superior finish.
HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.—A complete assortment of Hedge and Pruning Shears, Hatchets, Saws and Knives, Budding and Edging Knives, Bill Hooks, Lawn and Garden Rakes, Garden Engines, Syringes and Waterpots, Transplanting Trowels, Scoffiers, Hand Plows, Lawn Scythes, etc
Castings, Skeleton Plows, Harrow Teeth, and Iron Work of all kinds done to order in the cheapest and best manner Brick Machines, of the most approved patern.
Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Kettles and Cauldrons,
Wire Cloths and Sieves, of different kinds and sizes, kept constantly on hand.
Seeds for the Field and Garden—Such as Improved Winter and Spring Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnip, Cabbage, Onion, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Clover, and Grass Seeds. These are warranted fresh and superior of their kind.
Fertilizers—Guano, Lime, Plaster of Paris, Bone Dust, Superphosphate of Lime.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Orders taken for these, and executed from a choice of the best Nurseries, Gardens, and Conservatories in the United States.
Agricultural Books—A general and varied assortment of these for sale.
A Catalogue of the above Implements, Seeds, etc., of 100 pages, handsomely illustrated with plates, will be forwarded by mail, when requested, post paid.
Subscriptions to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST received. Price, $1 per volume, a weekly quarto of 16 pages the best and cheapest work of the kind published in the United States.
jy 21-tf

JONES, WOOL & CO.
ORNAMENTERS AND GILDERS,
89 Montgomery street, near California,—San Francisco.
Looking Glass, Portrait and Picture Frames.
Gilt, Ornamented, and Plain Cornices.
Importers of Mirrors, Looking Glass Plates, Rosewood Black Walnut and Gilt Mouldings.
OLD FRAMES RE-GILT.
aug3

NEW STYLES FOR 1856
FISHER & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS AND LEADERS OF FASHION,
Corner Montgomery and Commercial streets,
HAVE RECEIVED PER "UNCLE SAM," the largest and most magnificent assortment of Gents' and Childrens'
Hats and Caps,
Ever displayed on the Pacific coast, among which may be found Gents' Opera Caps, Gents' Travelling Caps, Gents' Office Caps, Gents' London Caps, Gents' Parisian Flurry Caps, Gents' Smoking Caps, Gents' U. S. Navy Caps, Gents' Congress Caps, Gents' Paris Jocky Caps, Gents' West Point Caps, Gents' Promenade Caps, Gents' English Navy Caps, etc., etc.
Also, several new patterns
GENTS' BUSINESS HATS,
Also, a large assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDENS' GOODS, among which are some of the richest and most superb ever opened in this city.
☞ Ladies and Gentlemen, remember that these Goods are found only at FISHER & CO'S,
feb22-3m Corner Montgomery and Commercial sts.